

THE *Country* GUIDE

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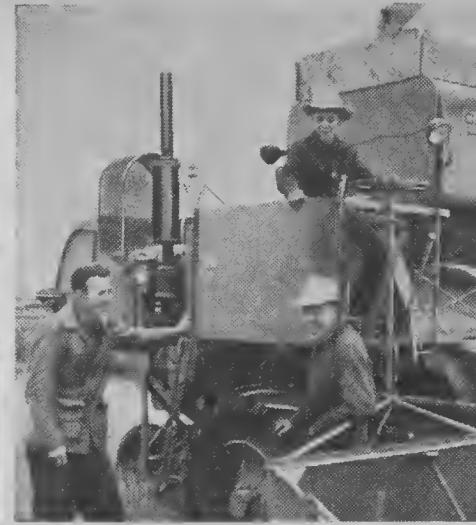
JUNE, 1953



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Grande Prairie, Alta. M. D. Kehr and son used their Case Combine three years without repair cost.

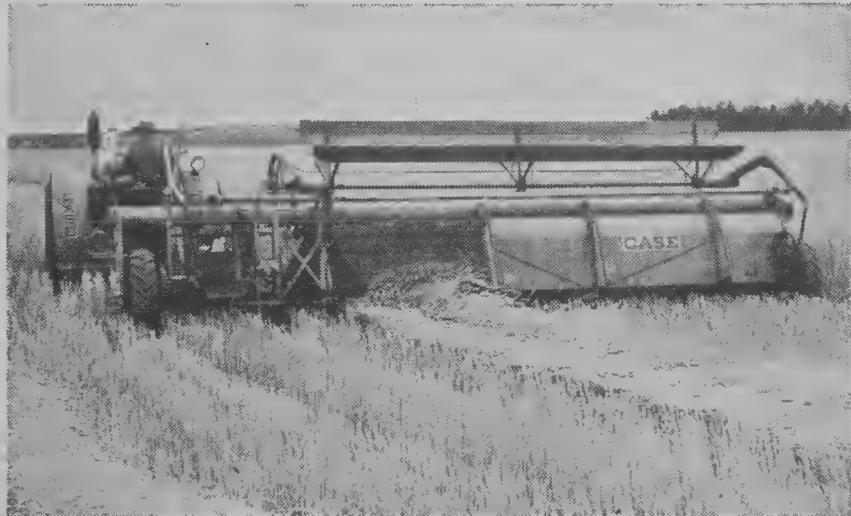


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THE *Country* GUIDE

From Cover to Cover

JUNE, 1953

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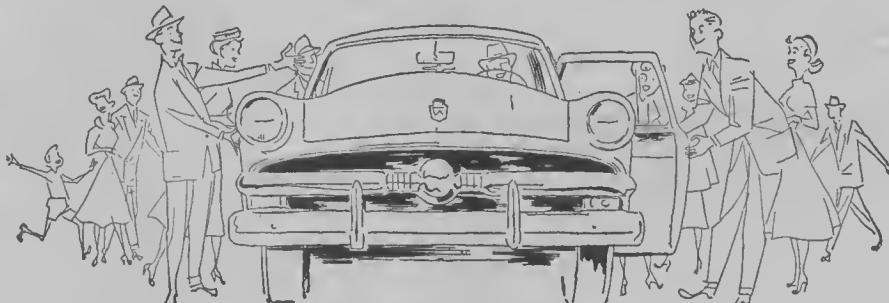


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Dr. T. Lloyd Jones, principal, Ontario Vet. College.

Veterinarians: Why not more of them?

Canada has two veterinary colleges, both in the East. A third, in the West, would be expensive to establish and maintain. Do we need it?

by
J. ALBERT
HAND

IT did not require the frightening outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan, or the recent furor about the prevalence of rabies amongst the wild life of the north, to set Canadian farmers talking about the need for more veterinarians and improved veterinary services in Canada. Many will recall that away back in 1943 a postwar reconstruction committee was named by the Alberta government to report on the primary needs of industry and agriculture. A very comprehensive report appeared in 1945, in which it was pointed out that, next to the products of the soil, production of healthy livestock was vital to the welfare of agriculture in Alberta. To maintain the industry in a secure position and in proper balance, the report said, three well-known limitations must be given serious consideration. These were: (1) the inadequacy of professional services; (2) the losses due to disease and malnutrition of farm livestock; and (3) the lack of adequate facilities to provide diagnostic and research work in the nutrition and disease of livestock, including fur-bearing animals.

Fifty years ago, veterinarians were commonly called "horse doctors," because their chief duty then was to keep horses in good fit to serve farmers well, and also to perform faithful duties in urban centers. With the advent of automobiles and tractors, the picture changed. In those earlier years, too, a veterinarian was somewhat annoyed if he were called upon to treat a dog or a cat. Now, attention to horses is a minor factor in most areas and scores of men—and some women—are making good money by devoting most of their time to the care and treatment of household pets including dogs, cats, canaries and other birds.

Another big change is found in the increased effort to emphasize the old adage, prevention is better than cure. In recent years, a goodly percentage of an ever-increasing number of new entrants into the ranks of the profession serve in research or in different forms of public health work. Other avenues through which graduates are absorbed, include such essential services as inspection at abattoirs and slaughter-houses and in connection with milk supply and distribution.

WITH these and other developments, it is not surprising to find a scarcity of veterinarians still. The same holds good in the United States. In fact many good Canadian graduates have been going south throughout the years and have held top positions there, as practitioners, government officials, and teachers. Possibly the average income obtained by practitioners has not been high enough to attract enough young men and young women into the profession. There was a time when this type of work was not altogether appealing to the average individual, but conditions have changed so much in recent decades that this no longer can be given as a reason.

Modern drugs and modern methods of administering them have turned it into a pleasant job for any gentleman—or lady. They can go about their duties well-dressed and looking respectable. In fact, there is a challenge in the veterinary field that stands out over-and-above even that in the field of medical practice. Those who undertake to minister to animal welfare are not dealing with one species alone, but must have knowledge of the ailments of all the different kinds of animals they are likely to encounter. Veterinarians cannot sit down and have

a quiet talk with the patient, getting information that will help in diagnosing the case; they must make their own diagnosis without any co-operation from the patient. On this basis, the veterinary profession offers a real challenge.

It has been well said that to be successful in all phases of the veterinary profession; the individual must have lived with and worked with livestock and have an abundant liking for animals. This does not mean that some cannot become proficient in limited fields, but it serves as a sound foundation on which to build for a promising future. There is an ever-widening field of worthy service awaiting skilful cultivation. The annual income will depend largely on the current numbers and value of the farm animals and pets within a radius that can be serviced without too much outlay in covering the territory. Under conditions which have prevailed in past years, there has been ample evidence that those who gave faithful service have enjoyed a measure of prosperity in line with, or a little above, the average of the community.

COURSES in veterinary science have been available in Canada since 1862, when Professor Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., established the Ontario Veterinary College in Toronto, to turn out qualified veterinary surgeons (V.S.) in two years. In 1908 Dr. E. E. A. Grange was appointed principal, and the college came under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Affiliation with the University of Toronto became effective in 1919, and three years later transfer was made to Guelph, to establish closer contact with agriculture and the livestock industry. The course was lengthened to four years and, by 1946, the degree conferred on graduates became Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.). During this long period the college has turned out over 5,500 graduates.

Quebec also has had a veterinary college since 1893. Originally established in Montreal, it is known as L'Ecole de Medicine Veterinaire. Later it was moved to St. Hyacinthe, and became affiliated with the University of Montreal in 1928. It is a French-language institution, and came under the Quebec Department of Agriculture in 1947.

The Ontario Veterinary College is located just south of Guelph, facing the campus of the Ontario Agricultural College. Dr. C. D. McGilvray, who became principal in 1918, was already well and favorably known to most farmers in western Canada in the early part of this century, when he served them from his Winnipeg office under the Veterinary Director-General for Canada. His regime at the O.V.C., which covered the period of transfer from Toronto to Guelph and on through the years of rehabilitation, was one of marked progress. On his retirement in 1945, the good work was continued by Dr. A. L. MacNabb, during the few years for which he was spared.

In 1952, T. Lloyd Jones, D.V.M., M.Sc., was appointed to succeed Dr. MacNabb. Born in Wales, he came to Canada in his early years. After graduating from O.V.C. in 1934, he went to Macdonald College for his masters degree and returned to his alma mater to serve on the teaching staff for four years. In 1939 he left the college to establish the Provincial Veterinary Laboratory in Edmonton, but returned to Guelph in 1946 as lecturer. The faculty of the O.V.C. now totals 58, of whom 43 are veterinary graduates. There are 272 students enrolled in the four years, the classes ranging from 63 to 74. Of the grand total, 154 are from Ontario and 53 from the four western provinces, while 19 come from the U.S. and 18 from Quebec and the Maritimes. Others come from (Please turn to page 47)



View of the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, from which 5,500 veterinary students have been graduated.



The poultry diseases diagnostic laboratory at the O.V.C.



In the cattle clinic, O.V.C. students get practical instruction in the recognition of disease symptoms.



Top left: The beautiful, but little used main entrance to Spruceyvale Home; lower left: a few purebred Yorkshires; top right: teams of purebred Percherons and (center) part of the registered Shorthorn herd; lower right: Lloyd Lohr with Nougat 3rd.

GEORGE LOHR stood on a grassy hill and looked across the rolling prairie. As far as the eye could see the land was covered with lush grass, broken by willow-encircled sloughs. He knew that scarcely 20 years had passed since the buffalo had grazed these pastures; chewing a final cud of prairie wool, they had passed from the open range forever. This was the year 1900: where the buffalo had left off, he told himself, the Lohr cattle would take over.

It was a dream—a dream certain to be frustrated. But it was a dream shared by hundreds and thousands of those early settlers, who saw unlimited land and few people. Even with their ears pressed close to the new prairie land, these early arrivals did not hear the clamor of the hundreds of thousands of land-hungry settlers, poised for their westward dash. How could George Lohr know that before this ravenous land appetite was satisfied his range would be broken into a thousand fragments?

But he was too busy to regret a lost dream. This was virgin country. The land was not yet surveyed. The province of Alberta was still six years unborn. With no surveys to guide him, he squatted on the land of his choice, and homesteaded it later. He grubbed out bushes and broke the sod, raised his three sons and his daughter, and established a farm. As time passed the sons moved to farms of their own. For 36 years George Lohr worked his own holding. By 1936 his 83 years had begun to press upon him. He had a sale, and his son, Lester, took over the homestead and added it to his farm. Three years later the old pioneer passed to "the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns." But he had laid the firm foundation of a continuing farm.

Lester Lohr was a boy of 12 when his father took him and the rest of the family from South Dakota to the Erskine area in east central Alberta. Today he and his son, Lloyd, are partners in a large grain and livestock farm in the same district.

Family Farm

The Lohrs, father and son, run two farms as one—a form of partnership that suits them well

But Lester Lohr did not move directly into farming. He worked in lumber camps in the Crow's Nest Pass, and, in 1910, with his father's help and approval, he made the long trip to the young city of Winnipeg, and registered at the Manitoba Agricultural College. The newly formed provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan had, as yet, no agricultural college which would have permitted him to study nearer home. Before leaving he had homesteaded, and in 1912 he bought a second quarter. Summers were spent on the home farm. In 1915 he graduated, worked as an agricultural representative at Neepawa, Manitoba, for one year, and then succumbed to the forces drawing him back to the Alberta farm. In 1920 he married, and a couple of years later his present partner appeared on the scene.

THE farm partnership, as it exists today, cannot be discussed without knowing more about the people that run it. Perhaps the key to the Lohr's character is the name they have given their farm. They call it "Spruceyvale Home," and no other name could suit it so well. As long ago as 1912 Lester Lohr began transplanting spruce trees into the home yard from along the banks of the Red Deer River and Rocky Mountain House. As the years passed his wife and son and daughter-in-law joined in the operation. There was no plan, and the 1,200 to 1,500 transplanted trees were set anywhere in the shelterbelts or among the native bluffs. Summer and winter the spruce and pine make a bold show.

The moving of hundreds of trees demonstrates, as clearly as anything could, that the Lohrs are building a permanent home on the prairies. To them farming is a means of making a comfortable living, but it is also a way of life. They would not exchange their neighbors, their farm, and their

home for anything that society has to offer.

And now for something about the farm itself. It is a large farm, the extensive acreage coming to them through homestead, purchase and inheritance. All told they have some 1,100 acres broken, and grazing land to boot. The production on the farm consists of grain, cattle, hogs and horses. Coupling the livestock production with the grain enterprise has led to the growing of a lot of forage—alfalfa, brome and crested wheatgrass. "For the last few years we have considered a season wasted if we did not put some land back into grass," said Lester Lohr.

"We are 30 years behind the times here, you know," he continued. "We still make a lot of use of horses. We all like having horses around the farm. Also they are more economical for a lot of jobs than tractors. Try pulling into a slough bottom with a power mower and you'll see what I mean!"

Lloyd owns the horses. In 1941 his father helped him buy three registered mares. For one season he used the government stallion Chief Laet, and in the spring of 1942 bought a son of Chief Laet for regular use. He now uses Nougat 3rd, bred by M. J. Bell, Alameda, Sask. He raises from two to four colts a year from six registered mares. The well-bred geldings help to build up a strong working force.

Lloyd, more than his father or grandfather, has moved toward the realization of the once-dreamed-of cattle empire. It is an empire built on modern farm standards, consisting of 30 purebred Shorthorn cows, and extra young stock. They are good quality stock, but Lloyd, although he has papers on the cows, cuts almost all the bull calves. When he is satisfied he has

(Please turn to page 42)

by RALPH HEDLIN

BEEF or BEAUTY . . .

by R. H. CARLYLE

BREEDERS of purebred beef cattle have gone far off the track in their job of producing animals to meet the needs of commercial beef men.

While dairy breeders have kept records and measured the milk production of breeding stock, beef men have valued breeding animals on their show-ring records, where such petty characteristics as turn of horn, and color of feet, or muzzle, are often magnified to gigantic proportions.

Beef breeders have loaded show and sale animals with fat until the legs of the poor beasts sag under the immense weight; and until the animal's very capacity for the vital function of reproduction is damaged or lost.

Beef breeders have largely ignored the milking ability of breeding cows. In their hurry to get the new-born blue-bloods onto nurse cows, the milking ability of the dam has been forgotten, until many of them don't give enough milk to allow their calves the first important suck.

While this has been taking place, the profits of commercial cattle feeders have been measured largely by the pounds of gain the cattle made from the pounds of feed they ate.

In the past 20 years, breeders have drastically changed the appearance of our three most popular beef breeds. They have produced an animal that can be fattened at an early age—a smaller, lighter-boned, smoother animal, with well-developed loins and hind quarters. These cattle are pleasing to look at, but a growing number of commercial beef producers question their ability to produce any more beef from the feed they eat, than did the cattle of 20 years ago.

MOST beef producers buy their bulls from purebred breeders. Yet, these breeders follow the show-ring, where great emphasis—far too much emphasis—is placed on color, shape and size of head and horn, with hardly a glance at the animal's ability to produce beef at low cost. In fact, there is still no accurate way of measuring this important factor.

Breeders of dairy cattle have far surpassed beef cattlemen in this regard. In every successful purebred dairy herd, and in many grade herds, accurate production records are kept. No successful breeder today would think of purchasing a herd sire, with-

out studying the milk and fat records of both sires and dams very carefully, for several generations back.

Now, governments are stepping into the field and testing beef cattle. One test, reported in The Montana Stock Grower, showed a difference in returns of \$35 per head above feed costs, between the poorest and best groups of calves. In these tests all members of the same group were sired by the same bull.

Later, similar tests were carried on, using bull calves contributed by different purebred breeders. Here, rates of gain varied from 1.8 to 2.8 pounds per day. Almost invariably, it was found that the animals making the most rapid gains, also made the most efficient gains; they required less feed per 100 pounds of gain.

How long will breeders of beef cattle continue to neglect low-cost beef production in favor of show-ring standards?

At the University of British Columbia 11 Hereford bulls were tested, which had been placed previously according to show-ring standards. There appeared to be no relationship between body conformation and rate of gain, for those placing highest in the show-ring did not make the best gains.

A very similar project has been started at the Lethbridge Experimental Station, where 40 young bulls were contributed by purebred breeders of the province. With this group, growth and feed consumption will be measured.

For the second year, calves in the Shorthorn herd at Lacombe are on test. An attempt is being made there to work out a standard system of management and feeding, which could be used for progeny testing work anywhere in Canada, and would make it possible to compare results across the country.

The progeny-testing plan devised at Miles City, Montana, might well become the basis of a record of performance for beef cattle. Early work there showed a big difference in average weaning weights of calves from different bulls. It showed that bulls with type to make them show-ring winners did not

Which?

sire calves that make the best, or the most profitable gains.

In their search for bigger, faster-growing steers, many beef cattlemen are abandoning the "grading-up" system, long used in their herds, in favor of other methods. Some have turned to cross-breeding, and for good reason.

The Western Livestock Journal reports a case where cross-bred steers, half Angus, and a quarter each of Shorthorn and Hereford, were 90 pounds heavier than straight-bred steers at the end of a 259-day feeding period, and returned \$10.49 more profit per head.

Most cross-breeding tests have shown the same thing—cross-bred steers are better steers.

There is a movement by some men in the United States, to develop new breeds. Brahman blood has become so popular that 21 bulls of the Santa Gertrudis breed (a combination of Brahman and Shorthorn), sold at auction recently for an average of \$8,583.

Still, the success of progeny-testing work up to now gives purebred breeders an opportunity to meet the need for efficient beef animals. Farmers are calling for it to be done, and at the last annual meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, this motion was passed:

"Resolved: that the Breeders' Associations of the three beef breeds, in co-operation with the Federal Department of Agriculture, be requested to inaugurate a scheme of progeny testing, and that, eventually, rate of gain and economy of gain of breeding stock will be the standard of proficiency of beef cattle rather than the show-ring standards which prevail at present."

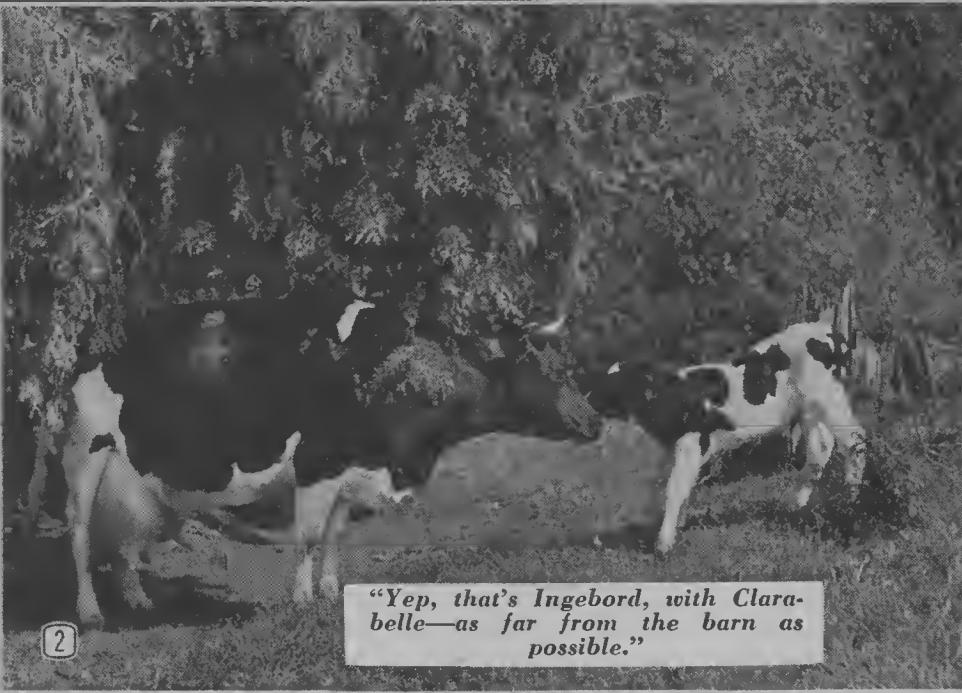
The challenge is here for breeders of purebreds. Will they meet that challenge?

Illustration by James Simpkins

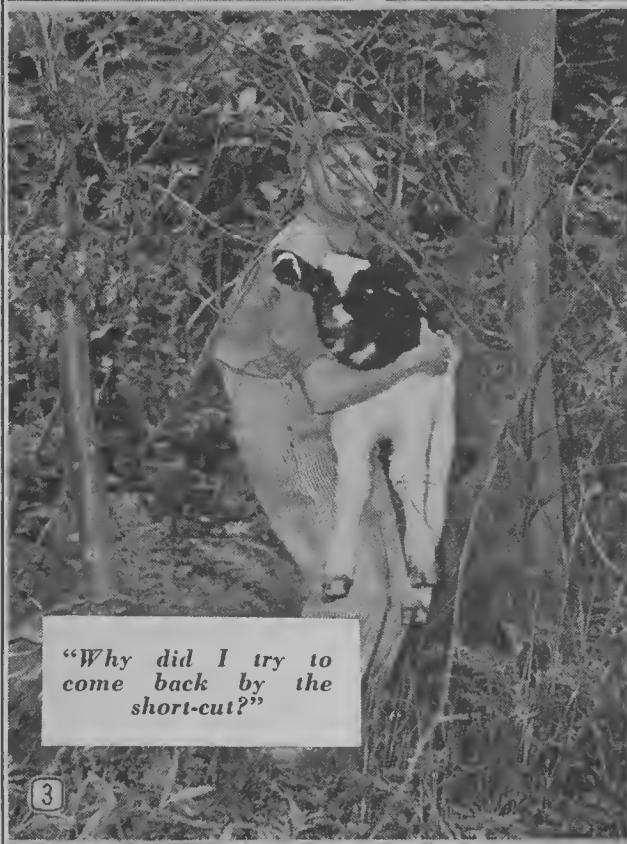




"Where's Ingebord? She's due—but only in the barn."



"Yep, that's Ingebord, with Clarabelle—as far from the barn as possible."



"Why did I try to come back by the short-cut?"

Odyssey of a Dairyman

Picture story by ERIC WAHLEEN

A PREGNANT cow may be given all the comforts of home, but she will still retire to the south forty, when it's time to give birth to her calf.

The south forty, regardless of its geographical location, may be said to be that area farthest from the barn that any given cow can reach.

Between the south forty and the barn there are obstacles. These include bushes, trees, creeks and steep hills designed to frustrate the transportation of a new asset to a central location.

The farmer's right to his newest possession will be challenged by madam cow. Possession is nine points of the law with her. It's up to the farmer to outmaneuver her.

No new-born calf is ever a light responsibility. Weighing 50 pounds in the south forty, it adds up to a stubborn squirmy hundredweight by the time the barn is reached.

Witness the facts of life in bringing Clarabelle home.



"Steady, Clarabelle, we gotta cross here."



"Oops! My foot slipped . . ."



"(Puff-puff) . . . get your feet under you, stupid!"



"Lemme alone, Ingebord. It's your own fault anyway."



" . . . There's no place like home."

In Mary's mind there was always the vision of a distant green valley, of alfalfa fields rippling in the breeze, a flower-bordered bungalow—John, waiting the miner's lucky strike, looked to the future but the desert that gave wealth, exacted its share of the bargain.

by TALBERT JOSSELYN

MARY BOYD stared at her husband as though she couldn't believe her ears. They had been offered twenty-five thousand dollars cash, for their mining claims!

She caught at the edge of the oil-cloth-covered table to steady herself. Her eyes took in John Boyd, now mashing a boiled potato with a fork; took in Baby Jean in her high chair, and seven-year-old Bobbie seated beyond; took in the bare, pine-board room that served as kitchen and dining-room and living-room; went out through a window and came upon treeless red hills quivering in the glare of a noonday desert sun.

Her eyes went beyond the hills . . . and into her gaze, as she sat in that oven-like pine-board shack, came vision of a distant green valley; of alfalfa fields rippling in a breeze; of a flower-bordered bungalow.

Their new home. Rainbow's end.

Escape from the desert. Life. Living again!

"Oh!" breathed Mary. And then doubt, fear leaped into her eyes. "But, John, are you sure the buyers mean business?"

"Yes," said John Boyd. "But I don't."

For a moment Mary sat speechless. Then: "You won't sell?"

John's deep-set brown eyes flashed; his face became set. His voice rasped.

"I'm not throwing away a fortune for any measly twenty-five thousand dollars!"

Mary looked around the bare room; looked at the meal on the table—canned salmon, boiled potatoes, tea; bread and syrup as dessert.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars," said Mary, "would make us rich."

"Chicken feed!" snorted John Boyd. "Sell for that after all these years? We'll hang on. Any day a buyer will come along that'll make us millionaires!"

The meal went on. There was no sound, either in the shoe box of a house or in the sun-blinded desert noon outside. Silence, heat, glare.

John shoved back his chair. "Guess I'll go down to Ed's store."

He stood at the screen door for a moment, a powerfully built man of 30, but burned and cindered by the desert years to look far older. He pulled an old felt hat low against the glare and went out.

Mary Boyd did the dishes, rocked the baby to sleep, put her on a bed in the shack's other room, and went back to work. Slender and tall she was in her gingham dress; girl-like in carriage, with wide-set grey eyes, and cheeks wherein still lingered a color like the wild rose after wind and shower . . . lingered, even in this bitter, burning land.

Ten years . . .

She was a girl again, at her father's

ranch, and young John Boyd was with her; young John, broad, rugged, with a quick, lively face deep-tanned from his year at the desert mines. He'd done well; had sold his group of claims for good money.

But there was better country off to the north; a new camp, and if Mary didn't mind waiting . . . Mary, her eyes luminous, didn't mind waiting.

"I could make a ten strike!" said John. "And then come back to the valley and buy a ranch, and we'd be married. Of course"—and John's face grew even brighter—"if you wouldn't mind roughing it, yourself, for a few months . . ."

Mary didn't mind roughing it. They were married, and set off for the desert.

The few months became years. The new camp became many camps. And not once had John ever returned to the green valley. Mary and the children had done so, numerous times. But John had steadfastly refused to go. He'd go—when he'd made his fortune.

Now the dreamed-of had happened — twenty-five thousand!—and John Boyd had refused it. And fear grew in Mary Boyd's heart at what had come to pass.



He stood at the door for a moment, then pulled his hat low against the glare and went out.

Green Valley



She had seen it happen to others. Now it had happened to John. The desert was exacting its share of the bargain; the desert, that gave wealth, that took youth and laughter in return; that warped men's outlook, making them live always in the future.

Mary Boyd glanced out the screen door. A man on a burro was coming down the trail. An old man, bearded, his hat a shapeless thing, his shirt patched and repatched, his overalls so faded as to be almost white. Old Clint Rogers, coming into town for provisions.

He had been 40 years in the desert, and all he owned was his burro, some claims . . . and the future. Numbness grew in Mary Boyd as her eyes continued on him. Unless fate intended otherwise, 30 years from now there went John Boyd . . .

She turned from the doorway and, though she had gone deathly pale, fixed resolution was upon her. She took pen, ink, and paper, and began to write.

Four days later, John Boyd said to her:

"I got a letter from your brother Steve, down in the valley."

"Yes?" said Mary, and it seemed to her that time had stopped.

"Yes. He says there's a retired mining man staying at the new hotel in the valley, who's been talking of going back into the mining game. Steve thought it might be a good idea if I came down and tried to sell him my claims."

Mary slowly framed the words. "Do you think you'll go?"

"Don't see why I should! At the same time, I'd like to show that two-by-four crowd who offered only twenty-five thousand dollars what a real deal is like."

When the stage left, John Boyd was on it.

On the fifth day he returned. He barely acknowledged Mary's greeting. When he spoke, his eyes were on the floor.

"The man wasn't there," he said dully. "Steve said he'd gone away, but would come back. I waited, but he didn't come."

Mary put an arm around his shoulder, "We're going to have something to eat. Then you can tell me."

IN silence John Boyd began to eat. It was while buttering a piece of bread that the pent-up storm broke. Three times he had tried to get the souplike substance onto his knife, and three times it had slid off. He flung the knife ringingly to the floor, looked at his wife and children, and cried out:

"My land! Butter like water . . . and down there they've got butter that stays hard and cold! They've got modern refrigerators—they've got fresh-milk and vegetables. They've got the decencies of life, with grass and trees and cool rooms and running water . . . and here we're like things in an oven! I tell you . . . I tell you . . ."

(Please turn to page 49)

Illustrated by J. H. Petrie

Grass Silage Is Tricky



Here is a discussion of grass silage that is full of both practical and scientific wisdom

by L. W. McELROY

THE development of power machinery to prepare and handle silage, has led to a surge of interest in ensiling as a method of preserving grass and legume crops. Possibly, as some silage enthusiasts suggest, the hay stack is on its way out, but to me it seems premature to arrive at any such sweeping conclusion. While there is good reason to believe that ensiling will prove to be the answer to some of the difficulties associated with the problem of capitalizing on the potentially high feed value of forage crops, it is highly questionable whether it will provide the answer to the whole problem.

May I suggest that the necessity of putting up hay is one which is likely to be with us for a long time; and further, that the farmer who has a relatively small acreage of forage crop would do well to think things over thoroughly before he switches from hay to silage. Silos and silage equipment can quickly run into a lot of money, and a heavy capital investment to harvest a few acres of forage crop can easily result in very expensive fodder. The man with a small acreage, who concludes he must mechanize his forage harvesting operations, can very well give some thought to the cost of a hydraulic sweep and stacker, as compared with that of a silo and silage-making equipment. A small crew with a hydraulic lift can put up a lot of hay at a comparatively small cost.

Let us assume that after considering such questions as overhead in capital investment per ton of forage to be harvested, the location of the silo, and the labor and equipment required to feed silage, a farmer decides to ensile part or all of his forage crop. Has he anything left to worry about? I think so, because if he is to realize maximum returns from his crop, he must produce good, rather than fair, or poor, silage.

MANY of the questions sent in to the University regarding silage arise from the fact that farmers have found that the quality of their silage was something less than good. This is understandable when we take account of the fact that, in western Canada, relatively few farmers have had much experience in making silage. In addition, there is some lack of agreement in, or at least room for misinterpretation of, recommendations regarding ways and means of producing good silage. For example, the statement is sometimes made that the best practice is to put up silage directly from the standing crop. Other sources of information indicate that it is better practice to let the crop wilt before cutting it into the silo. Some statements minimize the importance of adding a preservative, such as molasses or ground grain, while others stress the importance of adding

a preservative. Enthusiasts may indicate that silage can be safely put up in the rain, but the more conservative suggest that it is dangerous to fill the silo in wet weather.

Although the suggestion may be made that you can hardly miss getting reasonably good silage, no matter what you do, I am satisfied that a whole lot of care is required. One reason why I am satisfied of this is that recently I had an opportunity to examine some 50-odd samples of trench and stack silage put up last summer. I can assure you that many of them were far from good in color, odor or texture. Another reason is that ensiling is a biological process carried out by living organisms. Any process that depends on living organisms must be treated with respect.

IF care is to be exercised, it is useful to have at least a rough idea of what is involved in the ensiling process. It is a complex process and begins with respiration of the living plant cells, during which carbohydrates are oxidized. The respiration phase is short, and ceases when the plant cells die. The second step is carried on by enzymes. The enzymes digest starch to form sugars; and proteins to form amino acids. The third step in the ensiling process is carried on by bacteria, yeasts and molds that live in air. These organisms continue to feed and grow, until their supply of oxygen is cut off due to the accumulation of carbon dioxide produced by their own action. Carbon dioxide, being heavier than air, settles in the silage, sealing it off from oxygen. The fourth and last step is carried on by bacteria that live in the absence of oxygen. These anaerobic bacteria form acids, mainly lactic, with some acetic acid if the right fermentation occurs, but if conditions are not favorable large amounts of butyric acid may be formed. The action of the anaerobic bacteria ceases when they have built up a sufficient concentration of acid to kill themselves. The ensiling process is then complete. The whole process usually takes about a month, and once it is completed to the proper stage, the silage will keep more or less indefinitely.

What are some of the things that commonly result in failure to secure the type of fermentation that results in good ensilage? The forage can be either too wet, or too dry, when cut into the silo. Ideally it should contain from 60 to 70 per cent moisture. A rough indication of the moisture content may be obtained by squeezing a handful of cut forage as it comes from the blower. If water drips out, it is too wet. If, after the hand is opened, the forage remains in a hard, compact ball it is still too wet. If the cut material remains in a clump but

expands slowly when the hand is opened, the moisture content is right. If the material falls apart when the hand is opened, it is too dry.

WHAT may happen if the forage is too wet? Excessive moisture favors the production of a sour silage. The main acid may be acetic, rather than the more desirable lactic. Worse than this, excessive moisture, particularly in forage rich in protein, tends to favor the formation of butyric acid, which gives the silage an odor and flavor similar to that of rancid butter. Another thing that is apt to occur in wet silage is an excessive breakdown of plant cells. Excessive rupture of the plant cells, combined with excess moisture, leads to large losses of nutrients in the liquids that drain from the silo. If no provision is made for drainage, the silage becomes a sour, mushy mass which is often unfit for feed. Sourness indicates that the silage was put up too wet, or without the addition of the required amount of preservative, or that the silo was filled too fast to permit the silage to warm from the bottom up.

There are a few safeguards available to the farmer who is putting up silage that is wet, due either to immaturity of the crop, or to rainy weather. If the weather is good, the crop can be wilted. If wilting is not feasible, either because of rainy weather, or because the farmer wishes to harvest direct from the field without the extra operation necessary if the crop is left to wilt, he can improve his chances of getting good silage by adding sufficient dry, cut straw, or other roughage, to lower the moisture content to the required level. Usually 5 to 10 per cent of cut straw is sufficient—attempt to determine the right amount by the “squeeze test,” or by the use of a mechanical moisture tester. If possible, the straw should be cut in with the forage, but if this is not practicable it should be spread in thin layers at intervals in the silo.

Further insurance against spoilage may be provided by adding 100 to 200 pounds of ground grain to each ton of forage, as it goes into the silo. Ground grain will help to dry the silage and, at the same time, will provide available carbohydrates that will give the right bacteria a better chance to grow. Alfalfa is particularly difficult to ensile, and my advice would be to add 100-150 pounds of ground barley, or wheat, to each ton of alfalfa, even when the moisture content is right. Grass is easier to ensile than alfalfa, but until I know more about it, I would recommend adding 50-100 pounds of ground grain per ton of grass silage. If the price is right, beet pulp may be substituted for grain. Most of the feed values

(Please turn to page 31)

Above: Good silage is difficult to make, but once made, is excellent feed.

Left: Hay, or silage, which? Hay may be more economical, but is more at the mercy of the weather.

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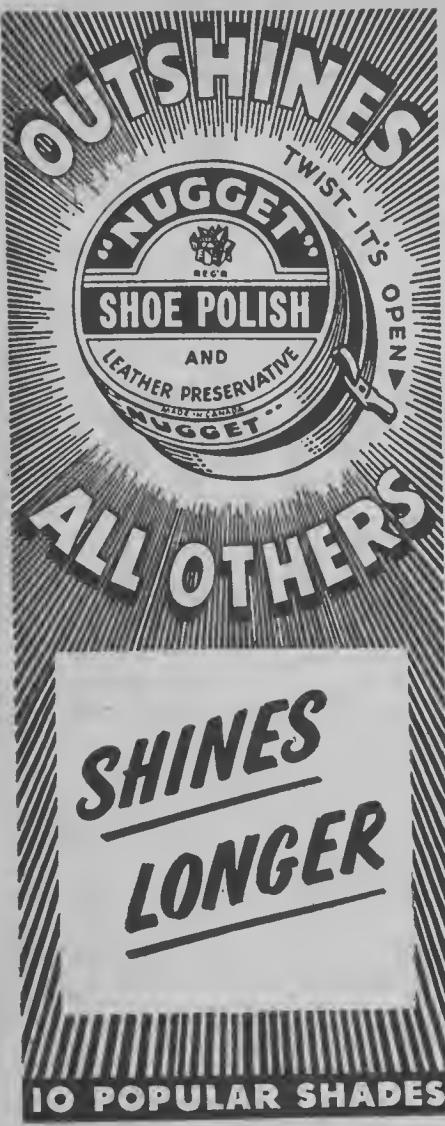
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Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

NOT so long ago one of the many Westerners in the capital, a Manitoban, found himself in a gathering with a group of eastern Canadians who, when they learned he was a farmer, began to ride him good-naturedly about the \$65 million "handout" to the prairie wheat growers in 1951. The Manitoban grinned and said:

"I don't agree it was a handout, but I'll tell you what I'd be willing to do—and quite a few of my neighbors would agree with this. We'll give you back the \$65 million. The whole of it, in return for just one concession."

"What concession?"

"Free entry of Japanese textiles."

There was a numbed silence. No one pursued the subject. No one mentioned handouts to the West the rest of that evening.

Last month, while Canada and Japan felt their way cautiously toward a trade agreement, some interesting figures came to public attention. They added up to the fact that Japan has become a market of considerable importance to Canada. The value of our exports has risen from some \$6 million in 1949 to nearly \$103 million in 1952.

The two big items last year were barley (\$39 million) and wheat (\$36.5 million). Canadian barley in particular now seems to be well established in the Japanese market. It has been found that barley mixes well with rice in cooking.

But in the same year that our exports to Japan amounted to \$103 million, their sales to us were just \$13 million. This eight-to-one proportion seems not quite right to the Japanese. They would like to sell more of their own goods in Canada—particularly textiles. Otherwise, the much-liked Canadian barley might not be afforded; so sorry. We should probably be sorry too.

IT isn't necessary to delve very deeply into the Canadian customs schedules to discover why Japan has not been selling more goods in this country. Here are a few examples, rather higher than the general average for assorted natural and synthetic fabrics, perhaps, but quite representative of the items most sought by the ultimate consumer:

For cotton wearing apparel, the British preferential tariff is 25 per cent; the most favored nation (MFN) rate happens also to be 25 per cent; while the general tariff is 35 per cent plus four cents per pound. The general tariff applies to Japan.

For woven fabrics made wholly or partly of silk, the British preference is 22½ per cent, the MFN 25 per cent plus five cents a yard, and the general, 45 per cent plus ten cents a yard.

The British preferential rate on synthetic fabrics (rayon, nylon, orlon, acetate) is 22½ per cent, the MFN 25 per cent plus 30 cents a pound, and the general tariff 45 per cent plus 40 cents a pound.

The MFN rates, in at least two of the examples given above, were higher, until reduced at the Torquay conference of the members of the



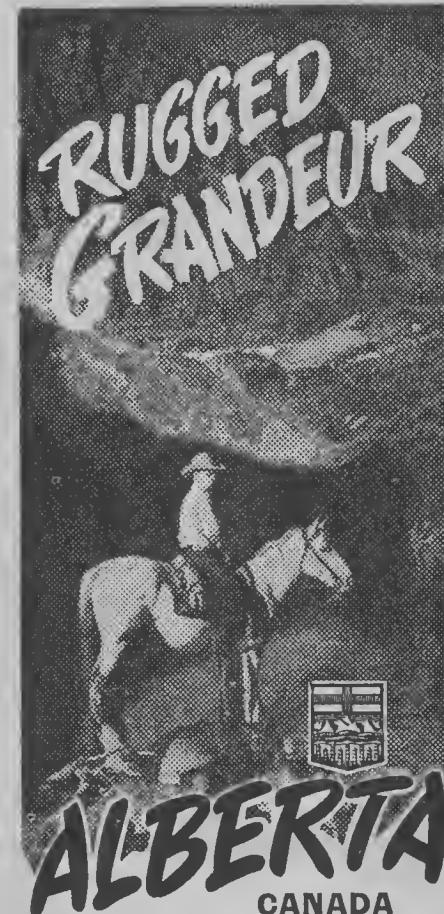
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General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). To the casual and possibly uninformed consumer, these reduced rates still look pretty substantial—quite enough to afford a comfortable cushion for the domestic textile industry. The industry thinks otherwise; it regards them as too low. It wants more protection, not less.

The familiar argument is that Japanese cheap labor makes possible cheap goods which threaten the livelihood of Canadian workmen. But when textiles from the United States are discussed, the approach is somewhat different. No one pretends that American labor is low-priced, so the explanation is that American unit production costs are low because of mass output for a big domestic market. Canadian manufacturers, on the other hand, turn out a great variety of items for a relatively small home market.

It might be not unreasonable to deduce that cheap Japanese textiles result from other factors besides low wages—such as concentration on maximum output of a few standard lines which would further cut unit costs.

JAPAN'S case is simply that, as a good customer, it merits more consideration from Canada. Japan wants treatment equal to that given to the members of GATT, which would mean sharp cuts in tariffs. Its case is strengthened by the fact that there is no discrimination against Canada in the Japanese market.

No questions of sentiment arise, obviously. War memories are too recent and sharp. But Japan is painfully trying to make its way back into the company of law-abiding nations, and its success is closely bound up with economic recovery. The Japanese say quite frankly that they want a political climate in which they can trade freely with China, whether it remains Communist or not, because it seems natural to trade with a next-door neighbor. They also want to trade with other countries. Canada has become an important source of wheat and barley and, to a lesser extent, of such products as iron ore and wood-pulp. The chances of these purchases continuing, and perhaps increasing in size, depend on Japan's success in making sales to pay for them.

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British Columbia Letter

An island to come to life—strike season is on—
apples sell well—interest in irrigated pastures

by CHAS. L. SHAW

PROGRESS has come to a section of British Columbia which, although only a few miles from the metropolitan area of Vancouver, has remained very much as the first settlers must have known it. Annacis Island is at the mouth of the Fraser River, a low-lying, relatively inaccessible place inhabited by less than 100 persons, most of them fishermen or dairymen.

But Annacis Island has aroused the interest of one of Britain's wealthiest peers—the Duke of Westminster, who owns several hundred acres of downtown London and is eager to put some of his money into long-term investments outside the United Kingdom but within the Commonwealth.

The Duke's agents decided that Annacis Island was just the place for his money, and so it has been announced that some \$150,000,000 will be spent, over a long period, in the establishment of a vast new industrial area, with docks, terminals, factory sites, bridges, roads and other facilities of a modern factory community.

WHEAT cargoes are moving under the Lions' Gate bridge again for the first time in many weeks. Loading of prairie grain on deep-sea ships in Vancouver and New Westminster was suspended because of the handlers' strike at the elevators. It was one of the costliest work stoppages of its kind in western Canada, and it certainly did no good to Vancouver's reputation as a wheat port, because there were delays all along the line, from prairie shipping point to final destination.

However, Vancouver hardly could be blamed for the trouble; any more than it could be held responsible for the renewed controversies in the forest and fishing industries. It is getting to be an old story—the springtime bickering between employers and employees in British Columbia's major industries. The loggers demand more pay, because they claim costs of living have advanced and the lumbermen are making lots of money; the fishermen ask higher prices for fish for the same reason. On the other hand, the lumbermen protest that their markets are worse than they have been for years, and the cannery operators maintain that similar conditions confront them, only worse. So it looks as though there will be disagreement again, and possibly strikes. It is hoped, however, that there will not be a repetition of last year's experience, when probably more money was lost in British Columbia due to strikes than in any other year—possibly \$50,000,000.

These are uncertain times in British Columbia. Business is good and most industries are active, although not as prosperous as they were a couple of years ago. The world economic and political unrest is probably responsible, but even in the provincial field there has been more than the usual lack of stability, and the fact that four parties have been contesting the provincial election campaign is an indication of the province's doubts and misgivings. British Columbians have their own choices as to party preference, but probably a majority will be satisfied if they at least get stable government, regardless of who is the actual leader, or cabinet member. Stable government

is what the province has lacked since the coalition broke up more than a year ago. The Social Crediters who were in office during the past six months were unable to adopt any bold new policy, because of their slim control in the legislature.

SOME Okanagan apples are being bought this year before they ripen on the trees. More than \$2,000,000 worth already have been purchased by Cohodas Brothers of Ishpeming, Mich., one of the big Middle West produce distributing houses, whose sales last year totalled more than \$25,000,000. Sam Cohodas, president of the firm, was in Vancouver to close the deal recently, and he reported that prospects for apple sales this year are "very good."

Cash income on British Columbia's farms was actually down \$11,000,000 last year, while average wage rates in the province climbed \$5.50 a week, according to C. E. S. Walls, secretary-manager, British Columbia Federation of Agriculture. He used these figures recently to demonstrate that lower food prices are a two-way street, and that lack of farm purchasing power will soon be reflected in city unemployment and lower wages.

Rising costs of what the farmer buys and falling prices for what he has to sell have cut farm purchasing power by almost one-fifth since 1948, Mr. Walls maintains. He believes that one solution of the problem is more production per acre, and that is one of the main objectives of the B.C. Department of Agriculture, and is tied in with the extension of rural electrification and other benefits.

Prof. William Anderson, University of B.C. economist, points out that over the past decade, increase in productivity in British Columbia farms has kept pace with the increase in population, and land area in cultivation has grown 25 per cent, although the agricultural labor force has declined 17 per cent. Prof. Anderson is an optimist, and he predicted that the continuing expansion of the province will provide increased rewards for the progressive farmer who makes the most of his acreage. The problem lies in the relative scarcity of good land. About 6,500,000 acres of land in the province are arable, and about 1,600,000 acres are under cultivation. For grazing about 13,000,000 acres are currently in use, and irrigation and more intensive fertilizing will add considerably to the over-all farm area.

INCIDENTALLY, there is more interest these days in irrigated pasture land, and upland farmers in the lower Fraser Valley will soon have an experimental irrigated area to guide them. The University is providing a 16½-acre rotational pasture, with sprinkler system. There will be eight separate fields of slightly more than two acres each, and this year some 27 purebred Ayrshire cows, all in milk, will be allotted to the project, which is a long-term research undertaking.

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Now You See It... Now You Don't

by LYN HARRINGTON

YOU'RE spinning along the pavement some hot summer day, and before you lies a pool of water. White highway posts are reflected there, yet cars drive through without a splash.

It's a mirage, that's all.

Or you're driving on the flat western plains. Off to one side lies a rippling lake, with farmhouse and trees reflected in it. But you can't go swimming there, or get a drink of water. And your highway map shows nary a lake nearby. It's just an optical illusion.

No, your mind is not dazed with the heat. If you whip out your camera, you can take its picture. You see nothing that doesn't exist—but what you are seeing is not the truth. It's one of Nature's little tricks, played with light.

A lot of "hot air?" Exactly.

MIRAGES have bedevilled mankind for ages. The Greeks blamed them on Pan, god of the woods and mountains, but also god of fear. He painted the illusions on the desert to perplex men, and terrify them into a "panic."

Napoleon's soldiers in the Egyptian campaign were frightened and fell on their knees in despair over the mocking visions which constantly deceived them. But a mathematician, Gaspard Monge, came up with the answer.

"It is not hallucination, but light rays deflected by a hot layer of atmosphere at the earth's surface."

Scientists have found full explanations for the numerous kinds of mirages Nature has in her repertory.

Every object, they say, sends out light rays in all directions just like a stove sends out heat rays. The rays prefer to travel in a straight line, and do so until they strike a layer of atmosphere of different temperature, and therefore different density. Then the rays are turned aside, upwards, downwards or sideways.

Your eye gets some of the straight rays, and places the object in its true position. But it also gets some of the curved rays, and looking along them, you put the object in a different position too. So you can see the real highway marks, and the "reflection" at the same time. And the "pools" on the road are nothing but light rays from the sky, bent against the hot air near the ground.

This is called "inferior" mirage. You have seen trees and telephone poles quivering in the heat of summer, grown enormously tall and slim. Across a flat shimmering land, you

may have watched a train turn into a Toonerville trolley, its long freight cars suddenly humped up into arches and bunty boxes. A truck may be distorted into a moving pillar in the same way.

"Seein' ain't believin'" on western plains. A town ahead of you must be important, you think, for it has many grain elevators. But you drive and drive, and it seems as far away as ever. Suddenly it becomes only a hamlet. Lo, its grain elevators are small white houses, its towering trees merely shrubs.

ANOTHER form of "looming" is often seen across water. Far out, an island hangs suspended. You think, "The air is very clear today." It's just a trick of light. The air over the surface of the water is colder than the upper air, and therefore denser. The light rays are refracted downward. Your vision travels along the apparent path of the rays, and places the island in the sky.

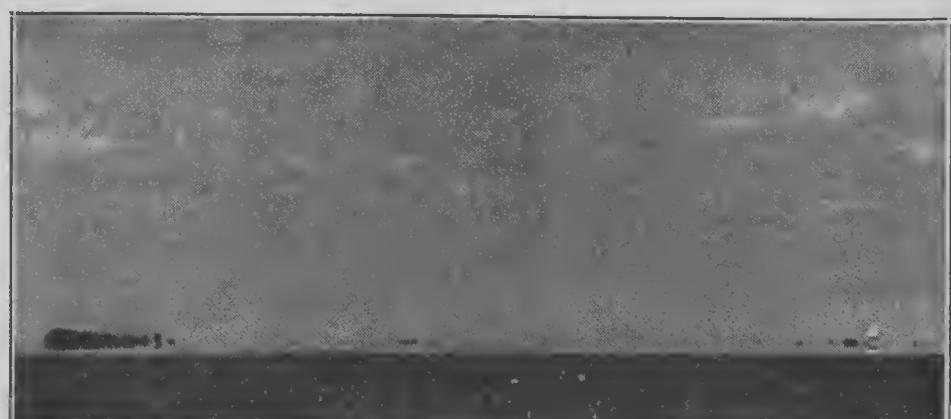
That same mirage takes place every day, when the sun goes down or the stars come up at the horizon. Because horizontal rays bend more than vertical rays, you see the sun *after* it has dipped below the curvature of the earth. Similarly, you can see a star low in the sky just *before* it rises.

In cold weather you get more of these looming effects. Low shorelines are exaggerated into palisades before your eyes, and snowdrifts grow into vertical cliffs. In the early days of the west, the plain north of Winnipeg was called Image Plain because of its frequent mirages.

The "lateral" mirage calls for special conditions, which you get in arid, mountainous country, such as around Kamloops. The air at the face of a cliff becomes superheated, to form a vertical layer of hot atmosphere. And, of course, light rays striking it are deflected. You can actually see what lies around the bend of a trail. One man saw a grizzly bear beyond, thanks to lateral mirage.

Most spectacular is the "superior" mirage, where Nature really outdoes herself. Sometimes in Paris, the Eiffel Tower may be seen upside-down on top of the real tower. Or in New York, Manhattan skyscrapers have been seen balancing ghostly skyscrapers in reverse. At sea, a ship may have a reverse image poised on its masts, and a rectified image above that again.

It's a trick done with mirrors, all right. But the mirrors are layers of atmosphere, which Nature juggles with masterly sleight-of-hand.



Richard Harrington photo
Here are the oft-seen ghost trees, dancing in the air—but it's only a mirage.

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eliminates double clutching. Auto-
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Shorter wheelbases and wider front
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12 feet shorter . . . for greater
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Cab position closer to longer, softer-
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power means fewer gear changes.

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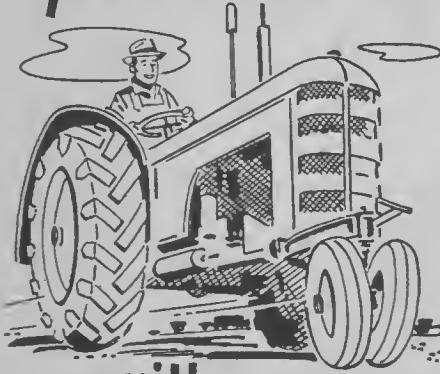
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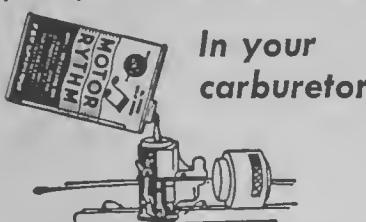
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News of Agriculture



U.S. Public Health Service photo
A rabies research worker slices a dog's brain preparatory to the making of slides necessary for an examination for rabies.

Rabies Declining

THE rabies situation in Canada is improving, according to a report issued recently by Dr. T. Childs, Veterinary Director-General, Ottawa.

The report lists a dozen different kinds of animals which had the disease during the past year. They included beaver, rabbit, moose, bear and five cats. The heaviest concentration was among dogs with 44 confirmed cases, foxes with 39, coyotes with 18. There were also six wolves, seven bovine, three lynx and four swine.

Of the 130 animals in which rabies was confirmed, 88 were found in Alberta, 18 in the Northwest Territories, nine in British Columbia, six each in Saskatchewan and Northern Quebec, and one each in Manitoba and Ontario, the latter being a dog returned from Mexico.

Rabies reached its peak in February with a total of 39 confirmed cases. In May only two cases were confirmed up to the 11th. There were 12 in April and 27 in March. In all, approximately 63,000 animals have been vaccinated. Eighty people were receiving precautionary Pasteur treatment but no human fatalities were reported.

Canada's 130 cases in 12 months compares with 392 in Minnesota and North Dakota alone in 1952. In 1951 these states had 256 cases and Canada had one.

Israel Plans Food Production

THE area of Israel is 5,185,000 acres, about one-third of which is arable, or will be after the land is reclaimed. About one million acres are now under cultivation.

During the next five years Israeli economists estimate that the land under cultivation will be increased by 370,000 acres, by which time Israel will be able to more or less meet its own requirements for vegetables, dairy products, eggs, fruits, edible oils and fish, plus about half its needs for wheat. It will have a population of about two million people. If all the water resources are fully harnessed for irrigation, which may take about 15 years, Israel will be able to supply all the local needs for agricultural

products of a population of four million.

At the present time, Israel imports about 90 per cent of her wheat, and food imports are about 20 per cent of all imports. This fact has contributed substantially to Israel's dangerous adverse balance of trade, with imports about seven times as big as exports.

The most important projects for increasing food production is the diversion of water from the Jordan River through elaborate irrigation works. Moisture can also be conserved by the greater use of dry farming, by conserving rain water, and by pumping ground water from wells; wherever it is available. It is proposed to increase the land under irrigation from 135,000 acres to 980,000 acres. Water will be taken to the more arid southern lands by a long-distance pipeline. One pipeline will carry water from the Jordan in the northeastern part of Israel to a huge reservoir centrally located. Another pipeline will take water from the reservoir to a central point in the northern Negev, where secondary pipelines will take it to agricultural settlements. About 60 per cent of all additional land that can be made arable through irrigation is in the Negev.

At present only about 13 per cent of Israel's population live on the land. It is proposed by 1957 to establish 200 to 250 new settlements ultimately to provide for about 500,000 people, or about 25 per cent of the total population.

Farm Output and Income

CANADIAN farmers in 1952 chalked up another record in the actual volume of farm production. Based on 1935-39 average production equalling 100, last year's figure was 165, which barely nosed out the previous 1942 record of 164.2, and exceeded the 1951 figure of 155.8 by nearly ten points. This record volume was achieved by the four western provinces and Prince Edward Island. The four remaining provinces (excluding Newfoundland) each registered a decrease in the amount of produce last year as compared with 1951.

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Lye Best For All Farm Sanitation

Despite many new aids to sanitation, lye remains by far the most effective single cleansing and sanitizing agent for general farm use.

CHEAP AND AVAILABLE

Lye is sold practically everywhere. There is seldom any problem or delay in getting what you need. It is extremely economical. Using two tablespoons per gallon of water, lye gives you a first class cleaning and sanitizing solution for *little over 1¢ a gallon!*

KILLS MANY GERMS

Lye also kills many germs, viruses, and parasites harmful to farm poultry and animals. Under normal conditions, lye cleaning is all that is needed to maintain flocks and herds in perfect health.

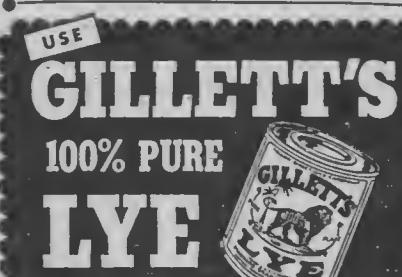
"ONE-TWO" CLEANING

Way the most popular lye in Canada is Gillett's 100% Pure Flake Lye. One reason for this is Gillett's "One-Two" cleaning action that not only removes grease, but also washes the surface with soap solution in one single application! It works like this:

ONE — Gillett's Lye solution actually attacks grease, oils, animal fats . . . lifts them off rough, hard-to-clean surfaces.

TWO — Gillett's Lye reacts chemically with these fats to make a mild soap solution! This soap then washes the grease-free surface . . . leaves it fresh-smelling, spotlessly clean, and sanitary! A further reason for Gillett's popularity is that being flaked it is safer to use than if powdered; there is less chance of it getting under the skin, up the nose or in the eyes.

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MOTOR REBUILDING — CRANKSHAFT
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Saskatchewan was tops with an index figure of 265.3 as compared with her 1942 figure of 247.8. Manitoba, though up over 1951 at 162.4, was below her 1942 figure of 174.2. Likewise, Alberta, with 176.9, was over 1951, but under her figure of 184.2 for 1942. British Columbia, with a production index of 129, produced more than in 1951, but substantially less than in each of the years from 1944 to 1950 inclusive.

Net income figures from farming operations for all of Canada were down by \$223.5 million from 1951, though still up \$500 million from 1950. Compared with other parts of Canada, however, the prairie provinces have little to complain of.

Out of a total net income for all of Canada's farmers of \$1,949.9 million, the 226,000 farmers of the prairie provinces received \$1,105 million, while the 440,000 farmers in other parts of Canada divided \$864.5 million among them, as net income. At that, prairie farm income from farming was down \$30.5 million from 1951. Manitoba and Alberta had a combined net farm income of \$51 million less than in 1951, but Saskatchewan's record figure of \$574.5 million (preliminary) was up \$20.7 million and was 213 per cent of her net farm income in 1950.

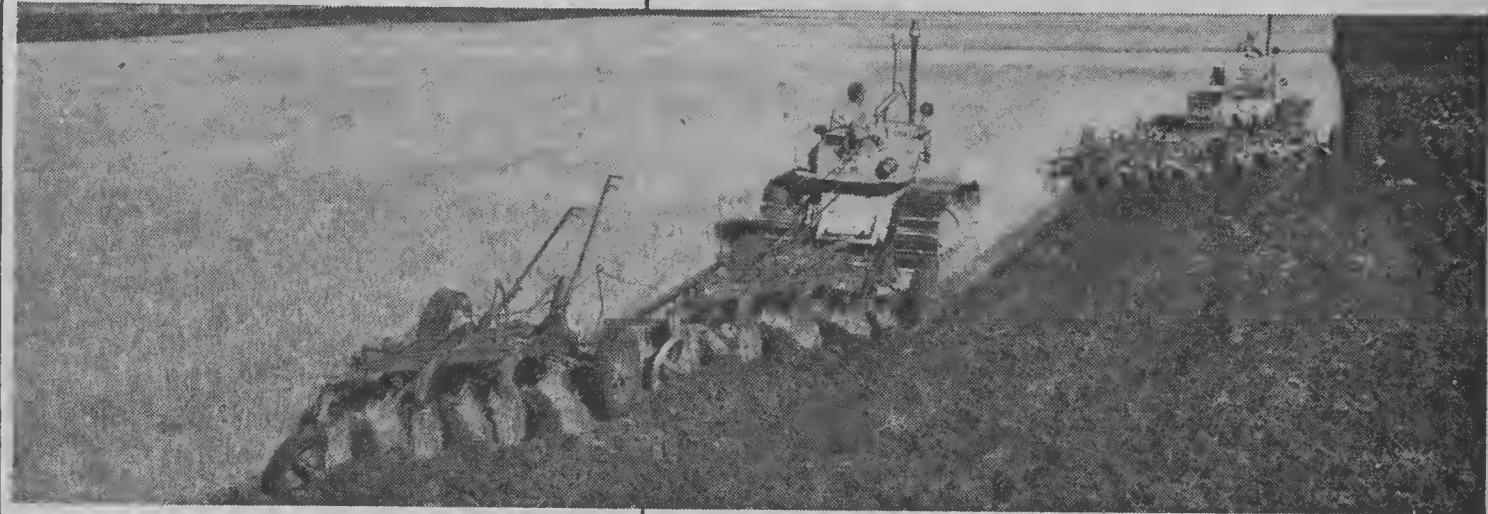
For two successive years Saskatchewan's net farm income has been more than a quarter of all Canadian net farm income. In 1951, it was 25.27 per cent and last year 29.43 per cent, based on the preliminary figure. Last year was a far cry from 1937 when Saskatchewan's total production was only 31.1 per cent of her 1935-39 average. She has had six of what might be called big years, 1939, 1940, 1942, 1950, 1951 and 1952. Indeed, she has fallen below the national average index figure for production in only three years since 1934, which cannot be said of any other province. Manitoba has fallen below the national average in 5 years, British Columbia, 8; Prince Edward Island, 11; Alberta, 12; New Brunswick, 13; Ontario, 14, and Nova Scotia and Quebec, 15 years each.

Conditioning the effect on net income of all increases or decreases in actual production, has been the fact that the index number of farm prices which rose from 260.8 (1935-39 = 100) in 1950, to 296.9 in 1951, dropped to 270.4 in 1952. In March, 1953, the figure for Canada was 248.4 which compared with 279.8 in March, 1952.

Unfortunately, while farm prices have been coming down, farm costs have been rising. Total operating and depreciation costs for Canadian agriculture amounted to \$1.5 billion in 1952, or \$83 million more than in 1951, and \$211 million more than in 1950. Tractor, truck, automobile, combine and machinery repair costs last year were \$45 million more than in 1950. Depreciation was \$38 million more; taxes, \$15 million; labor, \$32 million; building repairs, \$28 million.

The grain producer has been fortunate in securing three excellent crops in a row which helped to mitigate the effect of higher costs. Last year the producers of livestock, fruits, vegetables and tobacco and poultry felt it more because their production was down.

DOUBLE UP FOR BIG PRODUCTION



PULL TWICE AS MANY BOTTOMS

What can you pull with your present wheel tractor? Double it with a Caterpillar Diesel Tractor! Power for power, you can pull up to twice the load in average prairie soils—and often accomplish twice as much! Shown here is a 43 H.P. D4 pulling 7-14s, and a 66 H.P. D6 with 10-14s.



TWICE AS MANY CULTIVATORS

Cat* D4 pulls 22' of coil spring cultivator, covering 9 acres an hour. Fuel consumption averages 2 Imperial gallons of low cost Diesel fuel. The owner figured his D4 had twice the capacity of his 3 plow wheel-type tractor.



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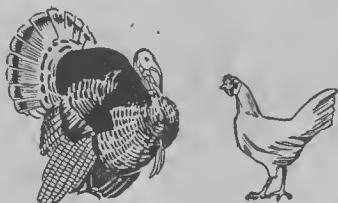
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Soil fertility is a large factor in determining feed quality. A good nutrition program, therefore, is based on good land use... employing fertilizers, crop rotation and conservation methods. When your soil is deficient in certain minerals, your crops also lack them. This in turn means you use more supplements with your home-grown feeds if you are to achieve high production.

Today's hens are bred to lay over 200 eggs annually; turkeys to reach market weight 2 to 3 weeks earlier. High quality, balanced rations are needed to realize these potentialities.



Due to modern feeding methods, 15,000 lbs. of milk a year per cow is becoming common; as is a 2.5 lb. gain per day for steers. Although steers and cows are basically roughage converters, high quality supplements need to be added to their diet, if your herd is to meet these high production standards.

Litters of 10, weighing 40 lbs. each when weaned, and 200 lbs. at less than six months, are the aim of most hog feeders. Such records result from good breeding, feeding and management.



Get this new booklet on nutrition from your local manager.

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Get It at a Glance

Farm borrowings—Mexico shifts emphasis—creamery butter—French production—cattle numbers

Canadian farmers last year borrowed \$90.8 million under the Farm Improvement Loans Act for farm machinery. Three-quarters of this total was borrowed by prairie farmers. New machines purchased with money borrowed under the Act accounted for 40 per cent of all tractors sold in Canada last year (30,431); 53 per cent of all combines (15,289); and 43 per cent of all threshers (1,589). In addition, 13,900 farm trucks were financed under the Act.

Canada's baking industry in 1951, the last year for which figures are available, employed 2,608 persons and sold products valued at \$245,288,370. In 1938, it employed 3,231 persons and sold products valued at \$78,535,333. In 1920 the value of bread made in commercial bakeries in Canada was \$51,564,995. In 1951 it was \$149,310,694.

There are 845 million head of cattle in the world, or about one for each three persons. This is about 14 per cent more than in the prewar period, and two per cent over the number estimated for a year ago. As compared with prewar, cattle in Africa increased by 47 per cent, in North America by 33 per cent, in South America by 32 per cent, and Oceania by 11 per cent. Cattle in western Europe and Asia are about two per cent above prewar, and eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R. still below prewar.

The Alberta Legislature recently turned down a request for an agricultural marketing act under which marketing boards could be set up, on the ground that "every farmer should have the right to market his own production in any manner he chooses... and no farmer should be compelled to market his production in a manner that might be agreeable to the majority of his fellow farmers but not acceptable to him."

The 17th session of the Council of FAO will be held in Rome, beginning June 15. One of the major items to be considered will be the emergency famine reserve, about which a group of experts have completed a report which will be studied by the council.

The National Barley Contest, which was started in 1946 under the auspices of the Barley Improvement Institute, will be continued in 1953, but will be confined to growers in Manitoba and Alberta. Contestants must enter a minimum carload of 1,667 bushels of one of three eligible varieties of malting barley—Montcalm, Olli or O.A.C. 21.

During the next year, it is reported that Pakistan must import 1.5 million tons of wheat to avoid widespread famine. Major cause of the food shortage is said to be a shortage of water, and Pakistan will launch long-term irrigation projects during the next five years to avoid similar future shortages.

In 1951 the slaughtering and meatpacking industry paid \$607,808,468 for 6,992,973 animals for slaughter. This compares with a cost of \$54,591,942 for 4,855,912 animals in 1932. These figures include beef cattle, sheep and lambs, hogs and calves. In 1944 the industry paid \$395,032,870 for 12,159,158 animals.

Beginning May 17, the people of Britain could eat an extra half-ounce of cheese per week. The ration after that date was two ounces per person per week.

Farm operating costs in Wisconsin are now 15 times higher than 40 years ago, according to I. F. Hall, farm management specialist at the University of Wisconsin. Young people starting farming now, he says, need three or four times as much capital investment as when starting in 1940.

Creamery butter production in Canada was 17 per cent higher in April, than in April, 1952, and 21 per cent higher in the first four months of the year than for a similar period in 1952. Cheese increases were 8 per cent for April and 14 per cent for the four-month period. Ice cream production was 4 per cent down for April, but 1 per cent up for the four months. Domestic disappearance in Canada of creamery butter was 14 per cent up in April and 7 per cent for the four-month period. The price of creamery butter was slightly less than in either of the previous two years.

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Near you, there's a man who's an expert when it comes to the long-term investment in tractor tires.

He's your neighbour who uses Goodyear Super Sure-Grips.

You may have felt that because other tractor tires appear similar to the Goodyear Super Sure-Grip there's not much to choose between them. If so, *you owe it to yourself to talk to this man before you buy any tractor tire.*

Ask him how Super Sure-Grips pull... how they wear... how they perform under soil conditions that are much like your own. Ask him how they compare, dollar-for-dollar, with other tractor tires.

And ask your neighbour this most important question of all—*ask him what make of tractor tire he'll buy when his present ones need replacing.*

We rest our case on what your neighbour says.

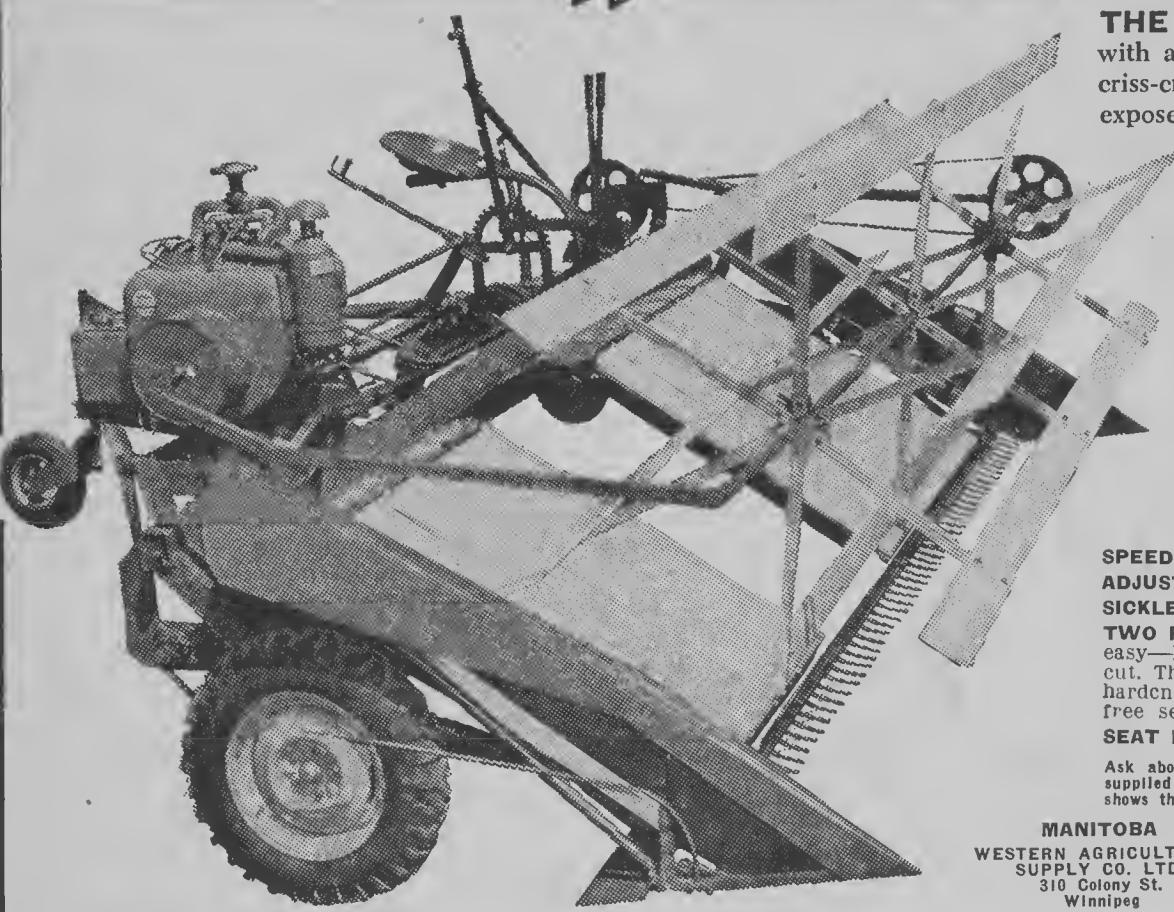
P.S. Your neighbour can tell you that Goodyear Super Sure-Grips are best. Let your Goodyear Dealer explain why.

GOOD YEAR

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GRAIN \$AVER



SELF-PROPELLED SWATHER FOR SWATHING—SPRAYING—HAYING

THE ONLY... SWATHER DESIGNED TO BUILD A SWATH with all heads to the center, and butts to the outside edges, in a criss-crossed pattern, like a herringbone design. The heads are exposed to the sun and air... to dry much better and faster.

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SWATHING IN WET, SOFT LAND—saves valuable time and grain when you get in the field days sooner than heavier machines can go. **NEVER LAYS A SWATH** in a wheel-track, or makes a wheel-track on a swath.

DOWN GRAIN CAN BE SWATHED from one side of a field, according to which way it is lying.

CONTINUOUS SHOE ACROSS CUTTING BAR similar to a mower will allow the cutting bar to slide on the ground for short or down grain.

HARVESTS ALL GRAINS—The original Self-propelling Swather with the Agri-Matic Planetary Drive.

A WEED SPRAYER OR LIGHT TRACTOR—Platform and Reel easily removed for installation of field crop sprayer, use as a light tractor and for other purposes, etc.

18½ H.P., WISCONSIN ENGINE, 4-cylinder, air-cooled engine has ample power reserve for long life and tough going.

SPEED RANGE of 2 to 8 miles per hour (You change speed instantly).

ADJUSTABLE REAR CASTER WHEEL for either Right or Left hand swath.

SICKLE, REEL AND CANVASES are all driven by V-belts.

TWO PLANETARY DIFFERENTIALS controlled by two levers make steering easy—both forward or reverse independent, enabling square corners to be cut. This unique type planetary differential (sealed in oil) has special steel, hardened gears and bearings to withstand wear and give years of trouble-free service.

SEAT IS MOUNTED on coil springs for easy riding.

Ask about a demonstration of the Grain Saver by the dealer nearest you. Name of dealer supplied on request by writing provincial distributor; see the full-color motion picture which shows the Grain Saver in action on western Canada farms.

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AUREOMYCIN

You can milk more quarters... market more milk... make more dairy profits... by being continually on guard against mastitis. Be prompt when this costly disease strikes!

AUREOMYCIN is the antibiotic with the widest range of activity. It exerts extremely powerful activity against mastitis organisms... is more broadly effective than penicillin. AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT for Udder Infusion *Lederle*, with its free-flowing base and complete suspension of aureomycin, penetrates rapidly and thoroughly to all parts of treated quarters... remains active in the udder for many hours... quickly returns most cows to production of salable milk. AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT is available in a

*Trade-mark Reg.

convenient, easy-to-use, infusion tip tube.

In cases of acute septic mastitis, and in persistent staphylococcal infection, in addition to udder infusion, the injectable form of SULMET* Sodium Sulfamethazine** *Lederle* may also be used. Subsequent treatment may be conducted with SULMET Sulfa-methazine OBLETS* Veterinary Tablets *Lederle*. AUREOMYCIN Crystalline INTRAVENOUS** Veterinary *Lederle* may be used in the treatment of severe acute septicemia as a highly effective agent against most bacteria.

For best management practices and disease-control procedures for avoidance of mastitis, consult your veterinarian. Write for folder on AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT.

**To be used on the advice of a veterinarian.



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LIVESTOCK



With fewer flies to chase and bother them, and leave them uneasy and restless, cows will do more grazing over summer pastures and turn more feed into milk.

Kill Those Cattle Flies

Eliminate the manure piles and hog wallows where many of them breed. Then use fly sprays and larvicides. But for black flies it's a different thing again

THE first step in controlling cattle flies this summer is to clean up around the barn. Insecticides don't keep fly numbers down when the insects can breed and reproduce by the millions in manure piles and hog wallows. If flies are not stopped here, they will take over the farm like unmolested ants.

Last summer, tests on several dairy farms showed that the manure packs of young stock pens and bull pens were the main breeding places of the flies. On one farm, the flies set up housekeeping in the hog pen, while on others, old and damp silage provided popular places for the flies to raise their huge families. Another farm with a loose-housing barn and a manure pack, surprised research men. They expected large numbers of flies and didn't find them, because the cows were kept off the pack, and it stayed fairly dry.

No matter how clean a farm yard is kept, some flies will still find a spot to breed in hot weather and insecticides will have to be called into use. Stable flies are one of the most common nuisances. They stay on cattle long enough to get a meal of blood. Then they fly away to rest on stable walls or ceilings or windows, and there they digest their meal. While they are resting in such places, they can be most easily killed. A residual spray containing methoxychlor will kill them when they land.

HOUSE flies have one of the most rapid life cycles of any insect, in warm weather. Packs of horse or hog manure will be their first choice for a spot to lay their eggs. Screens over the windows are still important in combating these flies on dairy farms. Again, as with stable flies, residual sprays of methoxychlor will help keep numbers down. These insecti-

cides are poisonous though, so are sprayed on when no milking utensils are in the rooms.

Horn flies are smaller than stable or house flies, and unlike these other pests, will stay on the cattle day and night. That means they have to be killed while on the animal, and here, too, methoxychlor is the one to do the job. It can be sprayed right onto the cattle, at rates recommended by the manufacturer.

Prof. A. V. Mitchener, of the University of Manitoba, points out that DDT must not be used on dairy cattle or in buildings used by dairy men, because it finds its way into milk and accumulates in the fat of animals.

Although these stable, house and horn flies are the most common summer insect pests in the West, there is another fly that has been even more dangerous at times in the past few years.

A few Saskatchewan stock owners still have vivid recollections of the huge toll taken by black flies in their sudden attacks on the healthy herds a few years ago. In late May and early June in 1944, '45 and '46, hundreds of cattle were left dead before their astonished owners were aware of any serious trouble. Some of the cattle were dead only a few hours after being bitten by wind-carried swarms of the blood-sucking flies.

In 1944, 133 animals are known to have been killed from the bites of hordes of the flies. The following year several more Saskatchewan herds were struck with swarms of flies, and again cattle were killed. In 1946, the worst attack in Saskatchewan's history killed at least 600 head of livestock—mostly cattle, but some sheep and horses too.

Now it has been discovered that these flies were breeding in the rapids of the Saskatchewan River. Luckily, the larvae, which hatch out soon after

the spring thaws, can be killed easily. When they hatch out in the swift-running water, they can't stand even minute amounts of DDT, and millions of larvae have been killed in the spring months of recent years by Canada Department of Agriculture research men who have sprayed the river with larvicide. F. J. H. Fredeen, who has done much of the research work with this problem, reports:

"We know of no livestock fatalities as a result of black flies since 1948, and we believe this is a direct result of our control tests which completely eliminated heavy infestations of larvae in the river each year." But he adds: "Farmers themselves must be prepared to take protective measures against the flies."

The running water in which they develop should be located and treated with DDT. Adult flies seldom go into stables after the stock, so animals, especially cows and bulls, may be kept in during clear warm days at fly-time. Smudges will chase the flies from pastures, so these may be used throughout the entire fly period where cattle are on pasture. Mineral oils or greases are sometimes rubbed over the animals to protect them, but cattle would have to be treated daily if this was to be effective.

Cattle and Cold Weather

CATTLE will live outside in comfort in the winter, as long as they have shelter from the storm and wind. Extremely cold winters cost cattle feeders money, however, for more of the feed being eaten is going to keep the cattle warm and less to put meat over their bones. After seven years of testing work with 130 calves, the Manyberries range station has produced some figures which show just how much difference is really made by those cold temperatures.

When the animals were fed eight pounds of non-legume hay daily, they would be expected to lose 52 pounds each during a 30-day period of temperatures at -40° F. During 30 days of 20° below zero, losses would be 33 pounds each, while if the temperature stayed at zero, losses would only be 14 pounds on each animal during the 30-day period. However, if the temperature stayed at 20° above, and the cattle were given the same feed, there would likely be a five-pound gain in weight.

When the protein in the ration is stepped up, losses won't be as big among the calves out in the cold. The same station has demonstrated that if linseed oilcake is fed with the hay, the 52-pound loss at 40° below zero will be changed to a nine-pound gain. At 20° below, the gain would be 15 pounds; at zero degrees it would be 21 pounds, while at 20° above zero, each calf would be expected to gain 26 pounds during the 30 days.

It Costs Money to Make Fat

DON'T believe it if you are told that it doesn't take much feed to put finish on hogs, cattle, or other livestock. A layer of fat on these animals is costly to the farmer who put it on; and since Canadian people eating meat want just enough fat to give the meat flavor and good cooking qualities, the extra fat has to be cut off and sold at bargain basement prices.

It is lucky for farmers that customers don't like much fat, for fat is a concentrated product and an ani-

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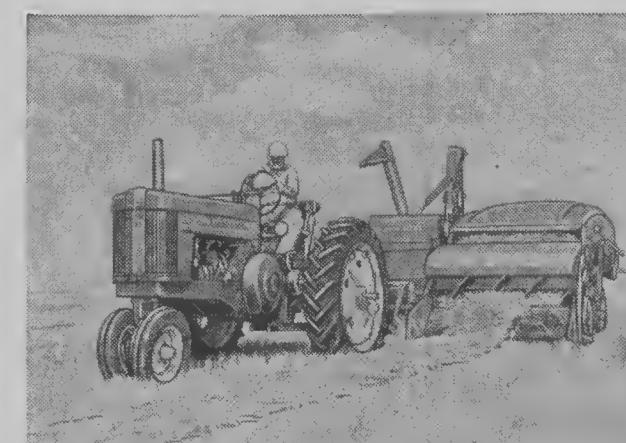
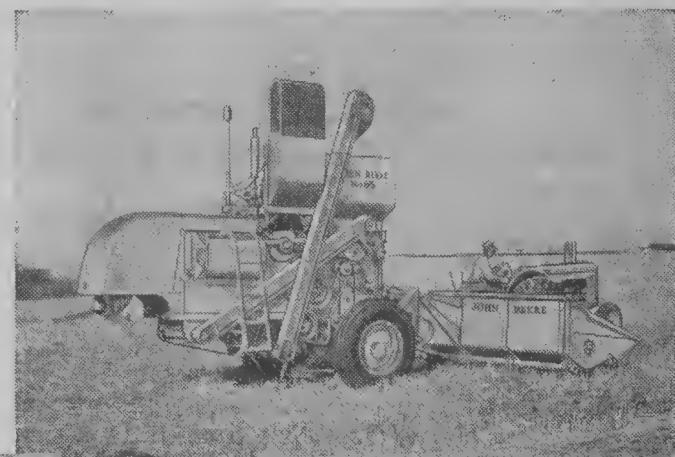
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mal that is being fattened is eating a lot of feed. F. M. Baker, of the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, points out that fat contains only about ten per cent water compared to about 75 per cent water in lean muscle (protein tissue). It requires 4,000 calories to produce a pound of fat in an animal while a pound of lean meat, considering its high water content, takes only 700 calories.

This fact is worth keeping in mind when purchasing hogs for breeding stock or the feeding pens. There is no use covering animals with costly fat that has to be cut off the carcasses again before they can be sold.

Run Sheep with Steers

GOOD pasture can be put to better use by grazing both sheep and cattle together, than by grazing one or the other alone. That's what they have found out at the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, during seven years of experimenting. More pounds of meat and more dollars were taken off the fields every time, when both sheep and cattle were grazed together.

Several different fields were used in the tests—some fertilized, and some left unfertilized. One field treated with ten tons of manure per acre every four years, and grazed with both sheep and cattle carried 23 per cent more stock than a similar field carrying sheep alone.

It was the same story when the manure was replaced with commercial fertilizers and steers instead of sheep were used for the check pastures.

Here is how it worked out in terms of pounds of meat produced. With sheep grazing alone in the untreated four-acre fields, gains were 159 pounds, while when both sheep and steers grazed together, gains were 126 pounds for the sheep and 145 pounds for the steers.

When the two types of stock were pastured together, there was no opportunity for the grass to go to seed, and no necessity for clipping the pastures. It was pointed out though, that there must not be too many sheep put onto the pasture. About three ewes and their lambs, for every two-year-old steer, gave good results.

The Stinkweed Menace

WEEDS are nuisance enough when they infest fields, reducing crop yields and stealing precious water from the soil. They cause other problems in parts of the West, too, and stinkweed is one of the guilty species. It may cause tainted meat, when eaten in quantity, by animals being fattened for market.

Beef cattle fed screenings and grain with stinkweed seed in it, will take on a disagreeable odor which is noticeable right through the carcass. Consumers getting such tainted beef will be leery about buying more beef while the memory of the bitter roast or steak, lingers with them.

If feed containing stinkweed has to be used, says the Alberta Department of Agriculture, it should be discontinued at least two weeks before the animals are marketed. During that time, the animals should be held on clean feed. Spraying or other weed control methods are effective and necessary in bringing this stinkweed problem under control.

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Making the Farm Bigger

Buying an extra quarter section of land is one way of increasing farm size: here are some other ways

MANY farms in western Canada could be increased in size without buying an extra acre. Pasture land covered with snowberry or wolf willow, slough bottoms full of weeds, and deserted land covered with weeds or sage, grow little or nothing, and might almost as well not be part of the farm. Bringing such areas into production can increase forage yields and provide useful land at a relatively small cost.

Knocking out snowberry and wolf willow is probably the least costly of these farm rehabilitation ideas. Spraying in late May or early June with 2,4-D ester at about one-and-a-half pounds per acre has been found effective. Cutting, with a brush bar on the mower, burning the tops after they dry, and spraying the new growth, is sometimes done. The cutting is not considered necessary: spraying mature plants will destroy them. A second spraying a year later will kill new growth, and make way for grass to grow.

Sloughs are more of a problem. Quite often sloughs are already producing fair feed, and it is a question if a real gain will be made by plowing them up. However, many large, flat sloughs produce very coarse slough hay, and others are infested with small willow or weeds. In almost all cases, plowing the slough, working it down, and seeding it, will sharply increase feed production.

The variety of grass seeded will depend on the amount of alkali in the soil and the length of time the slough holds water in the spring. If the sloughs are free from alkali, and have a flooding period of up to two weeks, brome, western rye, crested wheat grass and alfalfa may be used. If flooding is from four to seven weeks, western rye, brome and reed canary grass can be used, but if the slough holds water for more than seven weeks, reed canary grass is the only one that can be successfully grown. Of these grasses, western rye and brome are the most tolerant of alkali. Growing oat hay, for the first year or two, will give feed while weeds and grass are being killed.

Another source of land loss is fields that are abandoned without being seeded to grass. Very little land is being abandoned today, but many farms have fields that were abandoned many years ago, and are still growing mostly prairie sage and wild barley.

The usual evolution after abandonment is infestation with mustard and Russian thistle, followed by prairie sage and wild barley, which finally gives way to native grasses. This process may take from 10 to 30 years, depending on how completely the grass was killed out by cultivation in the first place. If such a field were cultivated once, and seeded to grass, these fields would be profitless for many years less.

Farm size can be increased in other ways, including the cleaning of brush and weeds out of fence lines, breaking flat sloughs in fields, and managing pastures in such a way that grass production is increased. Any of these methods will add acres to the farm at less cost than buying extra land.

Making the Best Use of Water

MOST farmers who have a small irrigation project, have a limited amount of available water, and have to make it go as far as it will. Work done at the Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., has demonstrated that the greatest increase in forage yields is gained by applying such water all in one application, rather than by making several applications during the course of the summer.

The reason for this is that evaporation from a free water surface is very rapid, and may amount to 30 inches in one season. On the other hand, if water is applied to the soil, evaporation is relatively slow. After the surface of the soil has dried, the water remains in the soil until it is used by the plants.

If there are ten acre-feet of water in storage this is sufficient to irrigate 20 acres in the spring with a six-inch application. If three six-inch irrigations are made during the summer the supply will cover only five acres, the remaining water evaporating.

It was found at Swift Current that a suitable grass-legume mixture, with one irrigation in early May, will produce from 1½ to 2 tons per acre from one cutting, for a total production of 30 to 40 tons of hay, from the ten acre-feet of water. If three irrigations are made, the hay yield may be as high as 3½ tons per acre from two cuttings, for a total production of 17 to 18 tons of hay from the same water supply applied to only five acres. Application to the larger

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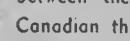
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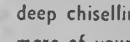
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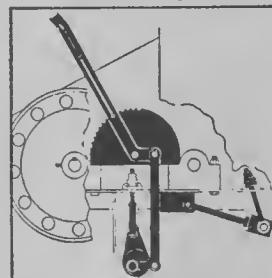
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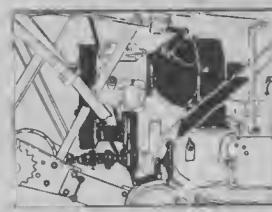
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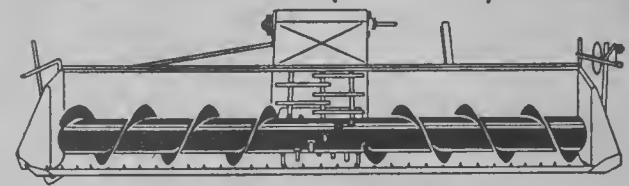


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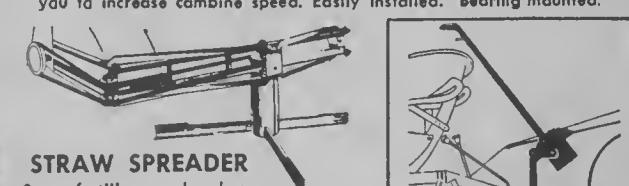


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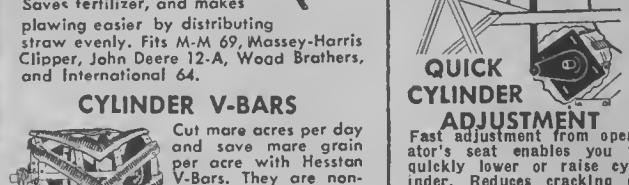
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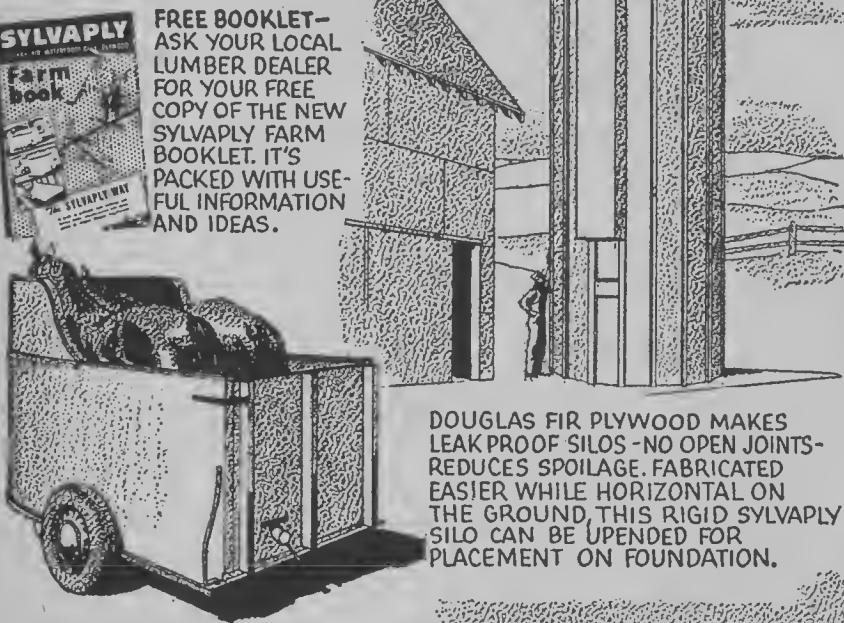
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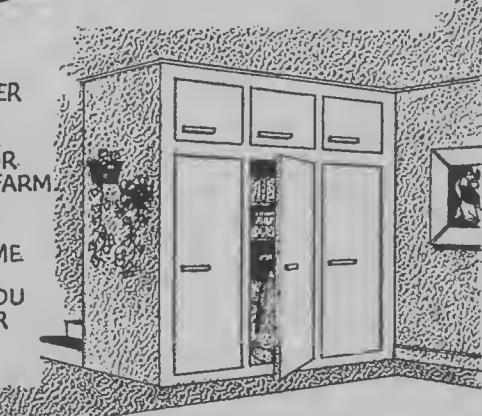
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acreage, produced nearly double the amount of hay.

Other aspects of irrigation repay attention. Although sprinkler irrigation is used on the prairies, surface, or gravity, irrigation is still the commonest and cheapest method of applying water. For surface application, careful preparation of the fields can make the difference between average and good yields, and between ease and difficulty of water application.

Two factors to consider are leveling and drainage. The field should be

levelled so that there are no high spots which the water cannot reach, and no low spots where it will accumulate and stand until it kills the crops. Drainage for the entire field should be provided, so excess water will not stand and cause water-logging and alkali accumulation.

Farmers who have plenty of water should watch the intervals between water applications; too frequent watering will waste moisture, and long, dry intervals between watering can cut yields quite sharply.

Seed . . . and Soil Fertility

by W. L. OSTLUND

FOUR hundred pounds per acre at fifty cents per pound—two hundred dollars for each acre!

That was an occurrence in the alfalfa seed growing regions just a few years ago. The next year returns were again high. These figures might tend to suggest that alfalfa seed growers are waxing rich and fat. Such is not the case.

The multi-million pound harvests are very scarce and the prices are not always high. The seed-growing business has been very unpredictable. High spots in 1931, 1938, 1941 and 1948 have kept interest running high and farmers have persevered in hopes of hitting the jackpot.

But during the past four years there has been very little seed; the financial returns, although on a steady incline from 1930 to 1951, show signs of ebbing. There was a sharp drop in '52 and the prospect is not any brighter at the present. Limited markets and more conservative buying has affected the sale of alfalfa seed.

However, the growing of alfalfa will continue, especially in the grey-wooded soil which stretches from Hudson Bay in northeastern Saskatchewan, to a point northwest of Prince Albert, and in the Peace River block of Alberta and British Columbia. The bush soil in these parts is suited to seed-raising and maintaining soil fertility is a problem. On the black loams of the prairies, wheat growing can continue indefinitely under proper management, but the light land in the northern belt must be fortified to sustain yields.

In addition to restoring nutrients and fibre to the soil, alfalfa is an excellent competitor. The strong root system of this plant, once established, is able to choke out weeds. Additionally, it makes a good crop of hay.

The question arises as to why the deep-rooted perennial does not produce seed with any consistency. Farmers have wondered at this, and after many years, they still profess to know little more about it than they did when they first started growing it.

This north Saskatchewan region, with White Fox at its hub, is definitely qualified for seed growing. Its soil contains lime—a requirement of alfalfa. The soil is not fertile and where a grain crop would suffer, alfalfa will thrive. It will even grow on a barren jackpine ridge if given half a chance. With a limited amount of nutrients, the lack of which is evident here, it does not tend to grow as thick and heavy as it would farther south, so instead of producing abundant growth, the plant concentrates on setting seed.

The weather seems to be the biggest single factor causing failures. Alfalfa thrives on sunshine. Moist air

causes it to make forage growth and slow up on the more important task of making seed. It has been proven that clear, dry weather during the pollination period has effected a tremendous setting of seed.

The alfalfa flower's construction requires tripping in order to be fertilized. The lower part of the blossom, known as the keel, houses the staminal column. This stamina must be released from its cover to expose the pollen. Tripping of a moisture-laden flower is almost impossible through natural causes; thus ensues a barren blossom that shrivels up and falls off its stem. In hot, dry weather and with a brisk wind, the keel will often snap open of its own accord and throw the pollen out to be carried away to other flowers.

Bumblebees are good trippers, but they are of such limited numbers that they cannot do much to ensure a crop. These bulky insects, alighting on a blossom, spring the lock on the keel and release the stamina.

During the thirties, when the fields were smaller and consequently there was more bumblebee populated woodland, seed production was higher and more consistent. But at the present time, with every available acre cultivated, there is very little cover for wild bees and what little scrub remains, is burned over regularly without thought to damage.

Honey bees are ineffective. This is contrary to popular belief, but nevertheless true. The tame bee might visit several hundred blossoms in one day, but their fertilizing percentage is low.

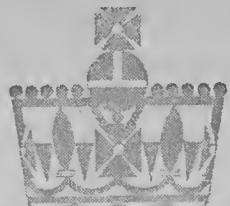
Another factor is the length of time which fields are allowed to stand without cultivation or reseeding. An old field—five or six years or more—will go stale or rootbound. Alfalfa thrives best when cultivated every year after the third crop has been taken off. This stimulates the plant to healthy growth and thins out surplus roots.

Heavy seeding in wet years has an adverse effect. Thick alfalfa goes rank and lodges into rotting and matted masses that defy any hope for seed. Two pounds per acre, if the plants get a decent start, will yield more than heavier seeding.

So when all is considered, it would seem that growing alfalfa for seed is a gamble. As a matter of fact, it has been proven inadvisable to depend on alfalfa seed alone—that day is over. But there is a place for it in the plans of all farmers within the area of the degraded grey soil. The answer lies in rotation. Alternated with grain crops, it can be utilized to keep the soil up to permanent fertility.

It will produce hay. Perhaps it will yield a seed crop of 400 pounds per acre one fine year! It can happen!

1906



EDWARD VII
GEORGE V
EDWARD VIII
GEORGE VI
ELIZABETH II

United Grain Growers Limited was founded in the reign of Edward VII. Many of the pioneers of Canada's first Farmer Co-operative have followed the progress of their Company during five reigns—a unique and significant experience.

Under democratic ownership and the principles of co-operation, soundly applied through wise leadership and the direction of loyal and capable personnel, they have witnessed their Co-operative grow in strength from a few thousand members to its present membership of over 47,000. Today the Co-operative services of United Grain Growers Limited include—

Speedy, Efficient Grain Handling

At Country Elevators and
Terminals by the most
Modern Methods.

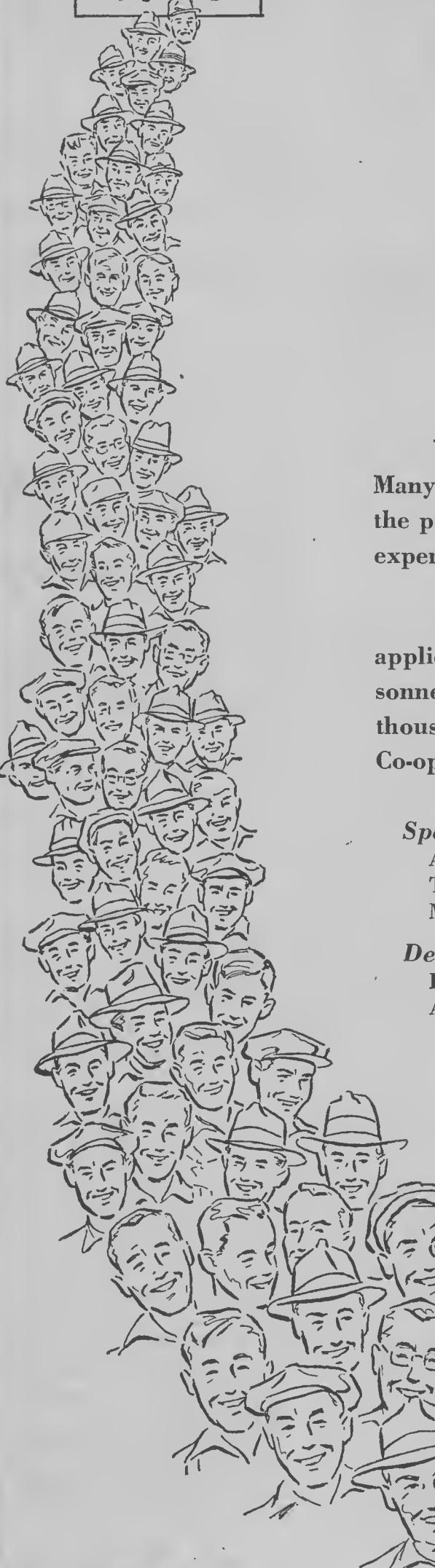
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Money-Maker Livestock Feeds.

The U.G.G. tradition of "The utmost in Co-operative service to the farmer" maintained throughout 47 years, will continue to be the basic policy of Canada's first Farmer Co-operative.



1953

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
LIMITED

Canada's Original Farmer Co-operative

HORTICULTURE

Feeding Fruit Trees

THE experimental station at Morden has recently suggested that prairie orchardists will soon need to pay more attention to the fertility of orchard soil. Constant clean cultivation quickly reduces the organic matter in soils, and as this change takes place, the physical condition of the soil, including its moisture-holding capacity, deteriorates. These conditions lead to less vigorous and less thrifty trees.

The organic matter content of soils is very important and in commercial orchards, either sod culture, or clean cultivation with cover or green manure crops, is commonly used to retain the organic matter.

Sod culture on the prairies is seldom satisfactory, because of the low summer rainfall. Experimental work suggests that the use of cover crops or green manure crops should be restricted to wet seasons, and to young trees which are growing strongly. These practices are very useful under irrigation, and when used, the crop is sown around the middle of July in the prairie provinces. Most commonly used crops for this purpose are oats, millet, buckwheat and peas. Unless the fall is moist, however, such crops should not be allowed to stay on the soil, but should be turned under in late August.

Light applications of barnyard manure every one or two years are effective in maintaining strong tree growth, but too much fresh manure may cause harm to the trees, because it decomposes slowly in dry soil. Chopped straw or hay has been used at Morden with beneficial results. Too much of this, however, creates a temporary shortage of available nitrogen. A combination of chopped material and 16-20-0 fertilizer at 300 pounds per acre is advisable, as soon as the straw has been worked into the soil.

Cutworm Bait

IF cutworms should be troublesome in the garden, get after them with a bait. This can be made from 20 pounds of bran in two and one-half gallons of water, to which is added one quart of molasses and one-half pound of paris green, or calcium arsenite. Scatter this bait lightly over the soil on the first warm evening.

Give the Lawn Grass a Chance
DON'T cut the lawn grass too short—never less than an inch and one-half or two inches. The shorter the grass, the more exposure to the hot summer sun, the more fertilizer and water it will need, and the easier it will be for weeds to get in.

Mow frequently and let the clippings lie where they fall. If, for any reason, the grass must be allowed to grow long before it can be mown, rake off most of the loose clippings so that there are no patches where the grass roots can be smothered and killed.

Water well during the summer months. This means a good soaking once a week, rather than a sprinkle every day or two. When the soil is well moistened to a depth of four inches, no more is necessary.

New seedlings should never be mown until the grass is at least two inches high, and then no more fre-



Ah, yes, strawberries! And from our own garden, too! They are so much fresher and sweeter, you know.

quently than necessary, until the root systems have become well established. If water is available, new seedlings should be watered lightly every day to keep the surface of the soil moist where the seed is. Once the grass is well up, watering can be a little heavier and less frequent.

Cut Flowers Can Last Longer

THIS is the season when cut flowers from the garden begin to be available. By handling them properly they can sometimes be made to keep fresh longer than if left in the garden.

Of first importance is to cut them in the early morning, before the sun is on them, or in the evening after they have cooled off. Flowers picked in the heat of the day will not stand up.

All cut flowers should be placed in a fairly deep pan of cool water, in a cool room, for at least two hours before arranging them. If picked in the evening they should stand in the deep water all night, so that their leaves, stems and flowers are full of water and better able to stand evaporation after arranging in bouquets.

Keep cut flowers out of a draft. This induces excessive evaporation. The flower wilts when the evaporation is greater than the intake of water through the stems.

Flowers from shrubs such as lilacs, mock orange, and all others with woody stems, will keep longer if the stems are split or crushed at the base. This increases the area of absorption and lets more water into the stems. Some of the excess foliage should be removed and all these flowers should be placed in deep water immediately.

Pick roses in the loose bud stage. Remove the bottom leaves and hold the lower inch of the stem in boiling

The garden is pre-eminently the expression of civilization, and in it are reflected the emotions of man and the way in which he regards himself in relation to the universe.
—Unknown.

water for about a minute. Add about a tablespoonful of powdered alum per quart of vase water. Cut poppies the night before they open and singe the ends of the stems of these (as well as of dahlias, poinsettias, and irises) in a hot flame, which increases the ability of the stems to take up water. Dip the stems of hollyhocks in nitric acid, and for chrysanthemums, nasturtiums and asters, add a little



PROTECT the beauty of YOUR GARDEN

START NOW to protect your flowers, vegetables, shrubs and fruit trees from insects. Spray regularly with reliable, dependable Black Leaf 40®. It's economical... one ounce makes six gallons of spray which quickly kills (by contact and by fumes) aphids, leafhoppers, most thrips and other soft-bodied sucking insects.

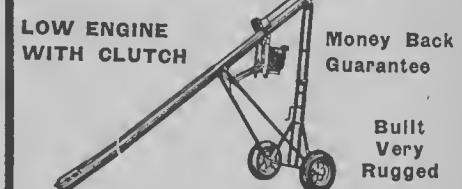


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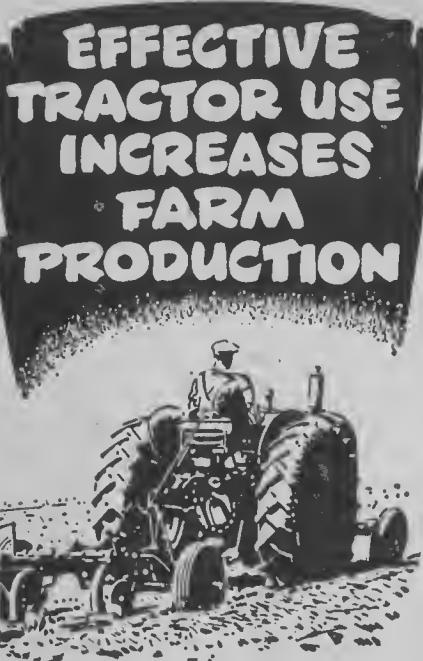
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DEPT. 4
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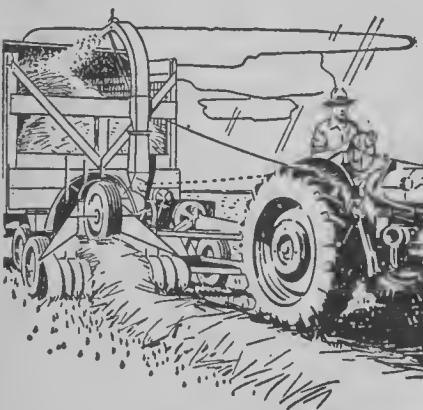
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42-3

IMPERIAL
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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

sugar to the water. If one to two tablespoonfuls of alcohol are added to a quart of water, delphinium, gladioli, sweet peas, sweet william and zinnias are all said to keep better. You can help wilted flowers to revive by putting them in warm water to which a little vinegar has been added, and applying a fine spray on the tops until they revive.

New Spray Chemical

THE College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin says that a new spray chemical called malathion promises to answer some of the tough problems in garden insect control. John Schoenemann, horticulturist at the University of Wisconsin, says that malathion is good against cabbage worms and cucumber beetles, but especially useful for controlling garden aphids, and will serve as an all-purpose garden dust. It will do more jobs than either DDT or rotenone, but will cost a little more than either.

The new chemical is not as powerful as parathion, which is as dangerous as it is strong, but it is quite a bit safer. He recommends a four-per-cent dust and the exercise of precaution.

Malathion is said to replace nicotine sulphate for aphid control, and to be safe on flowers, especially for mites and red spiders. The best time to apply it is said to be when the weather is warm and quiet. Dusting should be done every week or ten days as long as insects appear.

Insect Sprays and Dusts

HERE are some mixtures for sprays and dusts, for the control of insects.

For sprays, mix in one gallon of water, either (1) one ounce of hydrated lime and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of paris green, or (2) five teaspoonfuls of arsenate of lead, or (3) one ounce of hydrated lime and three teaspoonfuls of arsenate of lime, or (4) one ounce of soap and two teaspoonfuls of nicotine sulphate, or (5) use DDT plant spray, as directed on the container.

For insect dusts, mix any of the following in five pounds of hydrated lime: (1) two ounces of paris green, or (2) ten ounces of arsenate of lead, or (3) seven ounces of arsenate of lime, or (4) four ounces of nicotine sulphate. Do not use lime with derris (rotenone), pyrethrum, or DDT dusts.

To use Bordeaux mixture for diseases, dissolve one pound of copper sulphate and one pound of hydrated lime in ten gallons of water.

Currant Fruit Fly

THE currant fruit fly is a pest of wild currants and gooseberries. It is also the most important pest of cultivated currants and gooseberries. The fly lays its eggs in the developing fruit. The maggots which emerge from the eggs, devour the fruit and may make yield unfit for consumption.

For a long time there was no recommended control for this pest, but in recent years it has been found that the use of 50 per cent wettable DDT dust will control the insect, if applied as a spray at the rate of one pound of the poison stirred into 50 gallons of water, applied as soon as most of the flowers have wilted. It should not be sprayed on the developing fruit, but should be applied liberally to the undersides of the leaves, especially near the center of the bush.



THE ONLY COMBINE WITH BUILT-IN STRAW BALER

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The foolproof knotter on this baler will not fail to tie over 99 per cent of all bales.

You can now bale tough, damp hay and have as good quality feed as with a forage harvester. Ask for detailed information how this is done.

Much greater baling capacity than any other baler. Two men can bale and load 500 tons in 14 days without any hard work.



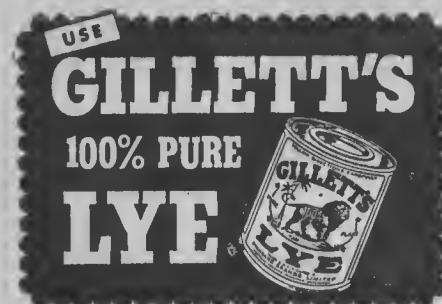
Easiest way to load sugar beet tops or other similar material. Presses (without tying if necessary) and loads in one operation. Many exclusive mechanical features.

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POULTRY



POULTRYMAN'S BEST FRIEND STILL LYE!

Although there is a definite place for the new high-price, high-power disinfectants, poultrymen should bear two points in mind: First, no disinfectant, however powerful, can kill unless it can reach the trouble source. Second, no method has yet proved to be as effective in maintaining flock health as regular and thorough lye cleaning.

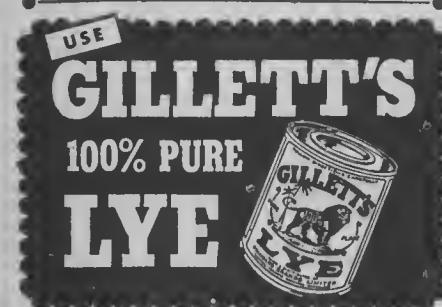
LYE DOES MANY JOBS

Lye is at once the cheapest and most effective cleaning and sanitizing agent for all poultry equipment. It cuts through grease extremely fast, removes dirt, and also sanitizes and deodorizes. (Poultry are often irritated by strong smells). It is highly effective against the germs of Coccidiosis, Laryngotracheitis, Infectious Bronchitis, Pullorum, Fowl Cholera, Bacillary White Diarrhoea of young chicks, and roundworm eggs.

USE LYE REGULARLY

The poultryman who cleans regularly with recommended lye solutions (costing around 1¢ a gallon) will seldom, if ever, have need for costly disinfectants, nor will he suffer loss through culls, food waste, disease and death.

GLF-23



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Nothing gives a poultryman more satisfaction than healthy, well-grown birds. Such healthy birds will mean more eggs in the basket or more meat on the table.

Clean Fields with Poultry

WHEN quack grass invades a field, the poultry flock can be brought to the rescue by farmers who want to clean it up. One farmer always moves his poultry range to the field which is to grow potatoes the following year. Though the surrounding fields may be bound tight with the bothersome weed, the range is left free and the soil mellow and rich and in ideal shape for potatoes or other garden crops.

Even geese can be fenced into a field of weeds and the web-footed birds will clean it up, turn it into a fertile field and thrive while doing it.

Trouble in Humid Weather

HEAVY spring rains and hot June days may give coccidiosis just the chance it is looking for to get well established in western poultry flocks. Birds two to ten weeks of age may be attacked.

Best control for coccidiosis is prevention. Here are a few hints that should help. Litter that is kept dry is far less likely to carry the disease. It pays to keep the waterers on wire stands and to see that no wet spots appear around the feeders and waterers.

Birds that are affected will show it through their loss of appetite, drooping wings, ruffled feathers, and blood in the droppings. To be certain the disease is coccidiosis, it may pay to send a sick or dead bird to a veterinary laboratory for diagnosis.

When coccidiosis does hit the flock, treatment must be immediate. The sulfa drugs, sodium sulfamethazine and sodium sulfamerazine will do the job, and are easy to use.

Feed Poultry on Pasture

GOOD pasture for poultry will reduce the feed bill and is likely to result in healthier birds. It is not a substitute for a well-balanced ration, however. Poultry were not given four stomachs like the cow to help digest and get the full value from grass, so they need a good poultry feed while they are outdoors.

Frequent clipping of the pasture keeps the growth fresh and tender and

more nutritious, while plenty of fresh water helps keep the birds healthy. Shade is necessary on every poultry pasture and if trees are not available, a patch of corn or sunflower will keep the hot mid-day rays of the sun off the birds.

If shelters, feeders and waterers are frequently moved to different spots on the range, there will be less chance of the range being eaten bare, or infection of disease or parasites getting started in the birds, from spots that are fouled with droppings.

Collection of range eggs will be easier when the birds begin to lay, if nests are set in shady areas of the pastures. This will also get the pullets into the habit of using nests. Then, when they are taken to the laying pens, on reaching about 25 per cent production, fewer floor eggs will be found.

Peculiar Eggs

SICKNESS can have peculiar effects on the eggs produced in laying flocks. Soft-shelled, rough-shelled, or thin-shelled, easily broken eggs can result from the lack of vitamin D, and minerals such as calcium and phosphorus, in the rations.

Neither fowl typhoid nor pullorum diseases are common in Canada now, but hens recovered from these diseases can lay eggs that appear to be normal, but which are actually infected with disease germs. These will reduce the hatchability and livability of chicks and may infect other chicks. Such infected eggs might cause food poisoning among people eating them.

Newcastle disease has recently spread across Canada and in the early stages of this disease, before egg quality is affected or production is stopped, the egg yolk may become infected with virus. Such yolks may be found in normal-looking eggs, or in soft-shelled eggs and would be unlikely to hatch, for the embryo would probably be killed.

Severe attacks of bronchitis, or Newcastle disease, might result in eggs that are small, misshapen, chalky or discolored and rough.

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BROWN & MURRAY LIMITED
237 Fort St., Winnipeg, Man.

Grass Silage

Continued from page 12

originally present in preservatives such as grain, beet pulp and molasses, are retained in the silage.

WHAT happens if the forage is too dry? It will not pack well. This results in pockets of mold and/or brown silage. The browning is due to the fact that the carbon dioxide produced during fermentation leaks out of the loosely packed silage, with the result that air is not excluded. In the presence of air, oxidation continues and light brown, brown, black, or even white ash silage is the result, according to the amount of oxygen available. Heated, or burned-brown, silage has a caramel odor and flavor. It is usually palatable to livestock, but its feed value may be quite low, due to the fact that a large part of the nutrients in the feed have been burned to carbon dioxide and water before the silage is fed. The carotene, or vitamin A, content of brown silage is low at best and may be zero.

Low moisture content may be corrected by adding water as the silo is filled. It is particularly important that dry forage be cut as finely as possible, because the shorter it is cut, the better it will pack. It is just about impossible to get a hard pack with long pieces of dry forage.

As to packing silage of high, or even the right moisture content, in trenches, it is usually recommended that the silo be filled reasonably slowly and that the first layer, two to three feet deep on the bottom of the trench, be left without any packing for from one to three days to allow the material to warm up to body temperature or slightly higher. Once this first layer is heated it should be packed thoroughly and filling, with constant packing, continued. The warm layer at the bottom assists in maintaining the right temperature for proper fermentation throughout the silo. Failure to obtain heating in the first two or three feet of a trench silo, favors the production of either sour, or foul-smelling silage, even when the moisture content is somewhere near right.

Packing is an important part of the silo-filling process, and some judgment must be used in the amount of packing that is done. If the crop is wet when it is put in, it will need less packing than if it is too dry. Packing is important at the top, and it is good practice to run a tractor over a trench silo a few times each day, for two or three days, after filling has been completed.

Capping can be started with the last few loads that are put on top of the silo. A three to four-inch layer of very finely cut, wet forage on the top will pack into a hard, greasy surface that will exclude air early in the game and thereby reduce spoilage to a minimum. A layer of straw, sawdust, or any other cheap material, can then be put over the top and soaked down with water. The purpose of this layer is two-fold: to help exclude air and to provide insulation against frost during the winter.

THERE are points in favor of ensiling forage crops in stacks. In some types of soil it is not possible to build a permanent trench silo, without spending a good deal of money to line the walls and floor to prevent

the "Cut" that cuts costs...

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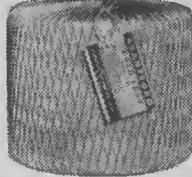
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cave-ins and provide drainage. On other farms a convenient site for a trench silo is simply not available. It may be easier and cheaper to feed from a stack than from a trench silo. The main disadvantage to ensiling in stacks above the ground is that spoilage losses are almost certain to be high on the exposed surfaces and they may be high throughout much of the stack. If the stack method of ensiling is adopted, a wide stack should be built because it is easier to pack than a narrow one and because the exposed surface, and thus the amount of surface spoilage, is relatively smaller in a wide stack than in a narrow one. Cut the forage in short lengths and pack thoroughly.

If good hay is compared with poor silage, the advantage is all in favor of hay. If poor hay is compared with good silage, the advantage is clearly in favor of silage. If good silage and good hay are compared, there may be something on the order of 20 per cent more of total feed value of the original crop preserved in the silage than in the hay. Generally speaking, more of the protein in forages is preserved in good silage than in good hay. The carotene, or vitamin A content of good silage is considerably higher than that of good hay. On the other hand, the vitamin D content of the silage may be very low. This applies particularly if the crop is cut directly from the field into the silo. If livestock are fed silage that has not been allowed to wilt, and at the same time are fed little or no sun-cured hay, vitamin D deficiency is a possibility unless the animals have access to sunlight during a good part of the day. This may be especially important to dairymen.

There is no hard and fast answer as to how much silage can be fed. There is some evidence to suggest that if good silage is at hand, it may be fed straight, with no hay over long periods, to dairy or beef cattle. On the other hand, there is considerable evidence to indicate that, in the long run, a combination of hay and silage in the proportion of three to six pounds of silage to one of hay, may be a safer proposition. Providing some care is taken to accustom livestock to silage gradually, few problems are likely to be encountered in feeding grass, or legume-grass, or straight-legume silage of good quality. It is sound practice to feed silage to dairy cows, after milking has been completed. A combination of a poorly ventilated barn and silage left in the manger, or anywhere else in the barn, is one short-cut to off-flavor milk.

(Note: Dr. L. W. McElroy is head of the Department of Animal Science, University of Alberta.—Ed.)



"You should grieve—you don't have half as much to wash!"

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every filer knows...**



**THE FILES EVERY
FARMER LIKES!**

1



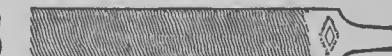
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2



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3



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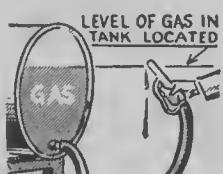
Safe Sand Box



You can make a nice play pen from an old tractor-tire casing by cutting one side off and filling the tire with sand. A child is in no danger of picking up slivers when climbing in or out.—J.K.W.

Simple Gas Gauge

For a simple gas tank gauge, hold the filler hose higher than the top of the tank, open the valve, and lower the hose until the gasoline starts to run. The level in the hose and in the tank will then be the same.—I.W.D.



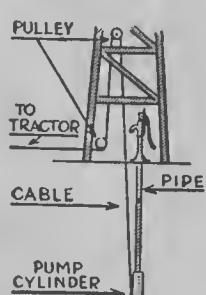
Handy Picnic Stove

A brick which has been soaked in kerosene for a couple of days and placed in a closed pail will come in handy on a picnic or hunting trip. It will burn slowly for quite a long time for heating coffee, or can be used for starting a camp fire. Put earth or sand on the brick to quench the fire.—C.A.M.



Lifting the Pump

To lift the pump cylinder and pipe out of the well we fasten a steel cable below the cylinder, up through a pulley near the top of the windmill tower, and down through another pulley near the ground, where it can be hooked to the tractor. By leaving this cable in the well all the time the pipe and cylinder can be lifted in a few minutes. I.W.

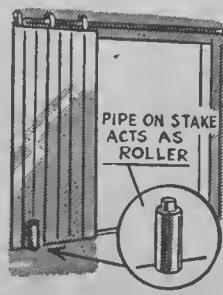


Better Hay Hook

To make a handy bale hook, I welded a six-inch cross member onto a half-inch rod and bent the rod around to form a bale hook. I then welded a mower section to the back to use for cutting the bale ties.—I.W.D.

Make Sliding Doors Slide

If the stake at the bottom of a sliding door is snug, there may be friction which will make it hard to move the door. I cut a three-inch piece of pipe and slipped it over the stake, first coating the stake and pipe with thin grease. This acts as a roller bearing so that the door slides back and forth very easily.—I.W.



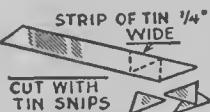
Laying Linoleum

In laying linoleum it is desirable, especially with the better grades, to make a perfect joint where freshly cut edges come together. A jointer, or block plane, used along the edge will give the desired result. Lift the edge of the linoleum, plane lightly, and fit until the joint is perfect.—E.G.H.



Glazier Brads

Glazier brads can be made quite readily from a strip of sheet metal about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide. Cut them off with tin snips, as shown.—E.S.



Safer Tire Changing

To change a flat tire I use the bumper jack to lift the corner of the car high enough to allow me to slip a small hydraulic or screw jack under the axle. This jack starts to lift the wheel at once and leaves the weight on the other wheel, instead of lifting the whole end of the car the way a bumper jack does. There is much less danger of the car falling over with the jack, about the time you have taken the wheel off.—I.D.



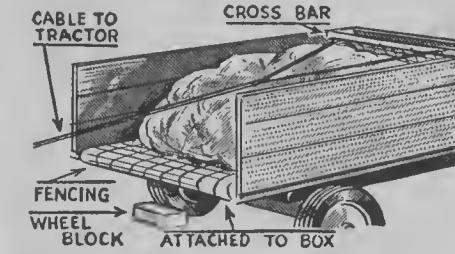
Lifting Wagon Front

When I want to unload a box of corn I lift the front end of the load with my hydraulic manure loader. I can lift the load as slowly and as high as I wish. It should work well for other crops, too.—I.W.D.



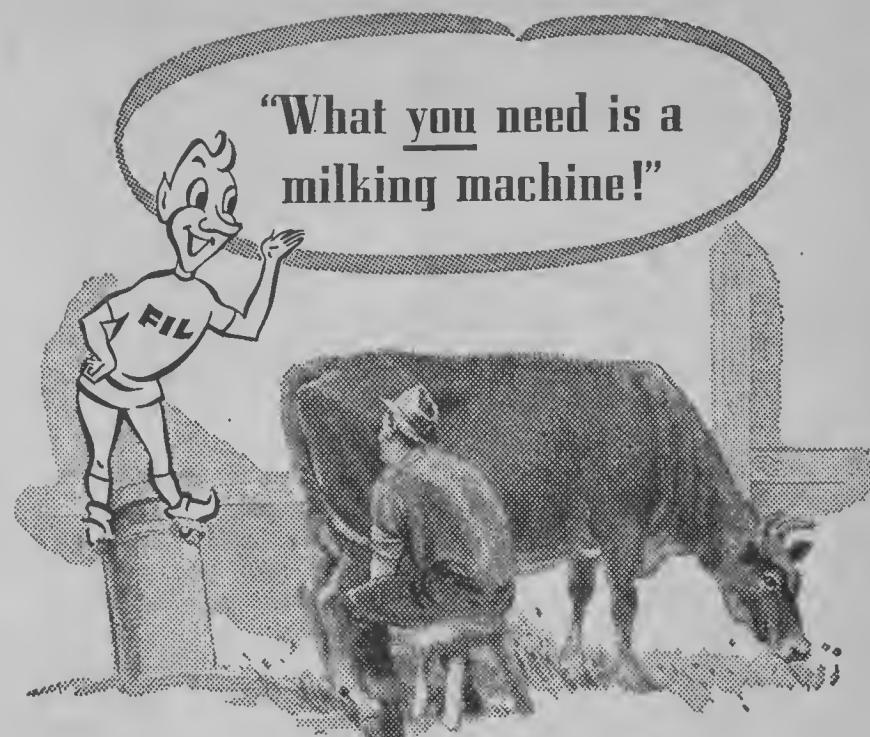
Unloads Silage

Hog fencing can be used for unloading chopped silage, or hay, into a trench silo. Bolt a stout cross-bar at each end of an 18 or 20-foot length of fencing, fasten one end at the rear of the trailer box bottom, carry the fencing forward and up to the top of the front end gate. To unload, back



the trailer up to a pole fastened near the edge of the trench silo, hook a cable at the middle of the cross-bar at the front of the load, and carry it over the load to a tractor on the far side of the silo. It may be necessary to tie the front of the bed of the trailer down to a stake to keep it from rolling off, unless the sides of the trailer have considerable outward flare.—I.D.

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Beef vs. Pork Consumption

At any given price level, price is 90 per cent effective in deciding whether consumers will eat beef or pork

PROBABLY not many livestock producers or, for that matter, city meat consumers, realize how well we jointly adjust the amounts of different kinds of food consumed within the same group (say meats), based on price levels.

Suppose we take two meats, beef and pork, for purposes of illustration. The figures have been provided by T. G. E. Woollam, of the Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, for the 24-year period from 1927-28 to 1950-51, inclusive.

During the first year, 1927-28, we ate in Canada 293 million pounds of beef and 293.6 million pounds of pork—almost exactly the same amounts. The average wholesale price of beef in that year was \$17.81 per hundred pounds, and of pork, \$17.39 per hundred pounds. We ate 99.8 per cent as much beef as pork and the price of beef was 2.4 per cent higher.

Now let us take either one of the two years, 1931-32 or 1950-51. In 1931-32, beef consumption at 270.7 million pounds was 77.7 per cent as much as pork consumption. In 1950-51, when we ate 506.3 million pounds of beef, our consumption was 76.2 per cent of our pork consumption. Despite the very different quantities involved in each of the two years, the relationships between beef and pork consumption were almost identical. We think of the year 1951 as one of extremely high beef prices. So it was. Beef averaged 52.3 cents per pound, and pork 39.13 cents per pound, which made beef 33.6 per cent more expensive than pork. Nevertheless, in 1931-32, beef was 11.76 cents per pound and pork, 7.97 cents per pound, which in that year made beef 47.6 per cent more expensive than pork. No wonder consumers ate one-third

more pork than beef in each of these two years.

Now let us take the year 1935-36 when conditions were reversed, and we ate 32.7 per cent more beef than pork. The average wholesale price of beef was 10.01 cents per pound, and of pork, 13.29 cents per pound, or one-third more than the price of beef. Because the price was lower we ate more beef.

THREE million families, however, by their unrelated purchases, cannot adjust the relative amounts of beef and pork consumed precisely on the basis of price. They can and do, however, come very close to it, as illustrated by the year 1942-43, when the average prices of beef and pork, at \$18.38 for each, were exactly the same. Price was, therefore, no factor. In that year Canadians did not eat exactly the same quantities of beef and pork and actually consumed 5.6 per cent less beef than pork, which is probably accounted for by the old adage that "there is no accounting for taste." It also indicates, however, that while the Canadian consumer may have, as we are credited with having, a stronger preference for beef than for other meats, we do not hesitate to substitute pork for beef, when beef prices get out of line.

Mr. Woollam concludes that 90 per cent of the variation in the relative consumption of beef and pork is due to price relationships between the two meats. "The remaining ten per cent," he says, "may result from the fact that the average wholesale price does not completely reflect the complex retail price structure of beef and pork cuts, and the consumption data do not completely reflect the complicated substitution of one quality of one kind of retail cut for another."

European Green Plan

THE agricultural officials representing 17 European countries, who conferred in Paris recently, constituted the first session of the European Conference on the Organization of Agricultural Markets. Participating as advisors to the official delegations were representatives of member organizations of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers from Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Also represented was the Council of Europe, the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Representatives of IFAP were present as observers.

The conference reached several decisions looking toward the eventual establishment of an organization in agriculture more or less comparable to that of the Schumann Plan with respect to iron and steel.

The conference adopted, as the first objective of the proposed

European Organization of Agricultural Markets, the following commodities: cereals (including bread grains, coarse grains, rice and seeds); tobacco; fresh and dried fruits and vegetables; sugar; livestock and meat; dairy produce; and timber.

AN Interim Committee was formed with members from participating countries. This committee will make proposals: (a) on the methods of organizing and unifying European agricultural markets; (b) on the character and authority to be given institutions necessary to carry out the functions of the proposed organization; and (c) on the relations between the various countries concerned.

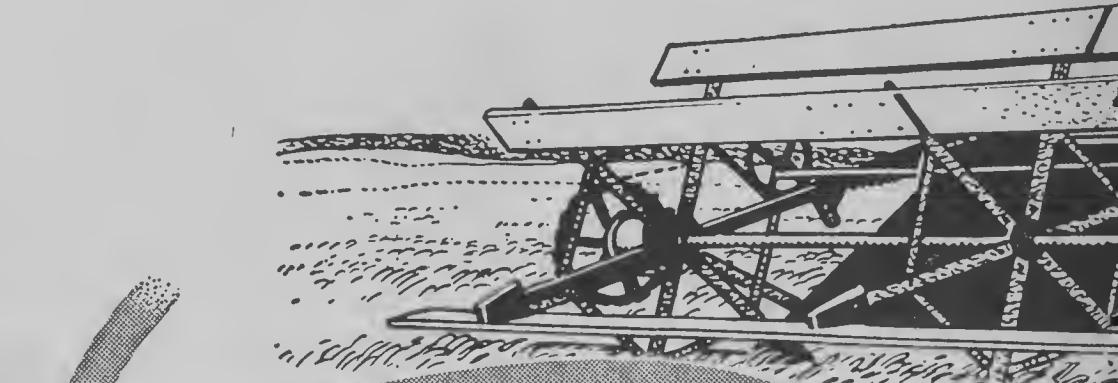
The Interim Committee is given authority to set up sub-committees of experts to study commodities individually, or by groups, as to the methods of organizing and unifying markets.

The Committee has begun work, and will report to the conference by October 31 of this year.

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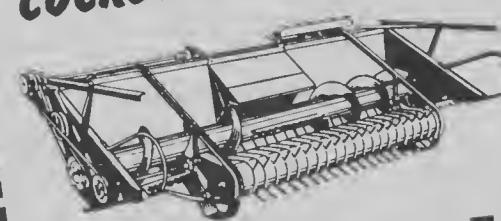
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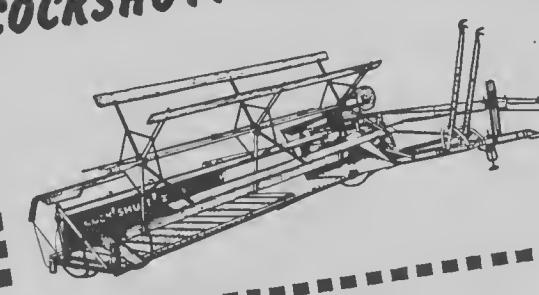


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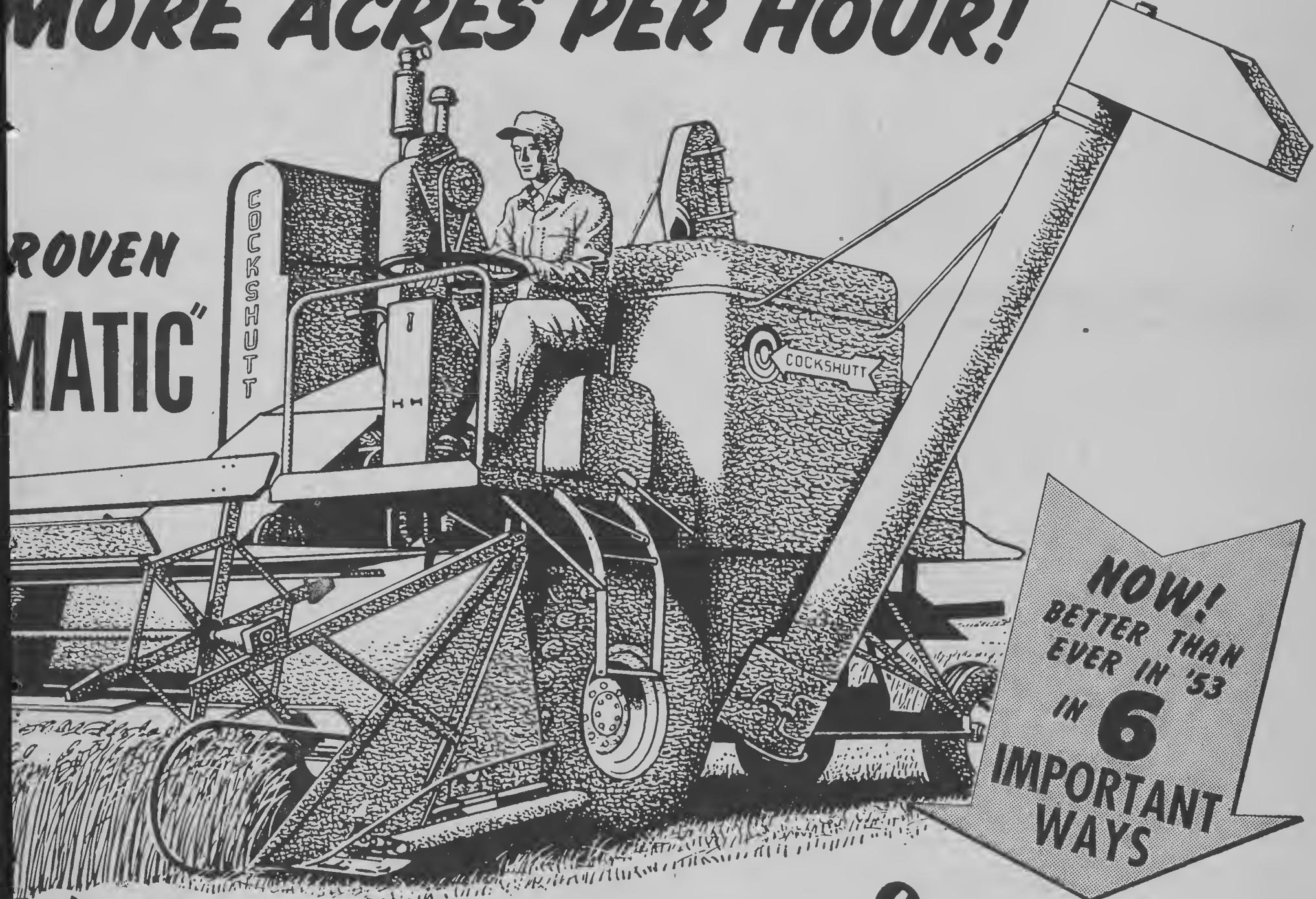
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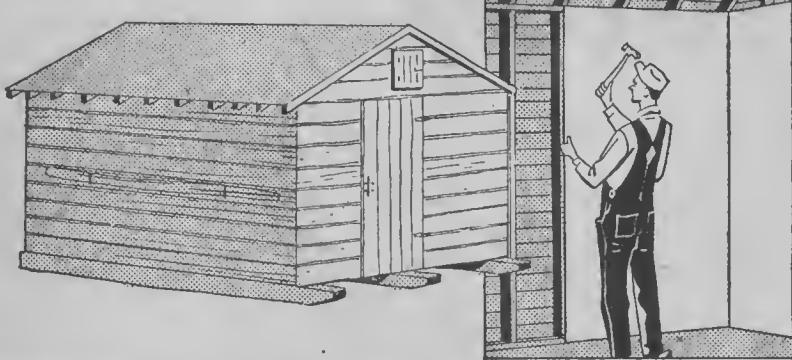
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FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



Roger Dandenault is a young Manitoba dairyman. The herd seen above is his own.

Curiosity Made a Farmer

Languages or livestock, he wanted to know all about them. Now he is one of the West's most enthusiastic young farmers

ROGER DANDENAULT had the jump on many Canadians when it came to speaking different languages. From the time he struggled to mouth those first words, "Mama" or "Papa" he heard both French and English being spoken. Not long after, he discovered another language used close to home and then one of his dominant characteristics began to show. He was curious. This time his curiosity told him he had to know all about that strange tongue.

He first heard the language from a Mennonite family living and working on the Dandenault farm when he was still too young to do the work of a hired man. Working in the field with them or visiting in their house, the inquisitive young lad asked them the meaning of the words they used. He memorized the unfamiliar sounds and to be sure he didn't forget, he wrote them down in a notebook when he got home. Before long he had a homemade dictionary of these words and phrases and finally mastered the language. Now he can speak in their own "Low German" tongue to his good Mennonite neighbors.

Other things aroused his youthful curiosity too. From the time his young legs were strong enough to carry him tottering out to the pasture or into the cow stable, he found that nothing excited his interest more than calves. Before long he was haltering and brushing them and leading them around the yard. By the time he was just eight years old one of his greatest hopes materialized. He joined the calf club and became the owner of a calf. Every year for the next 13 years he was given a calf and he joined into the fun of judging competitions and showmanship competitions with other 4-H Club members.

Regular competitions weren't enough to satisfy his eagerness to learn, though, and before long agricultural representative Joe Lafrance noticed in this bright young lad the makings of an outstanding livestock man. Roger found himself invited to accompany the agricultural representative to many district livestock fairs and before long he was taking in shows for miles around.

Carman, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, St. Jean and others were visited, for he could always find a free day at fair time. Often Joe himself was judging the show and then Roger would

sit and study the classes and try to decide why they were placed in such a way. When Joe wasn't judging, he would sit with his youthful pupil and the two of them would talk over their placings. Before long, Roger began to recognize the kind that won their classes and the kind that would sell for big money at sales.

By the time he was old enough to try out for the Otterbourne dairy cattle judging team, the extra hours he had spent with cattle began to pay off. He won the honor of being a member of the team and with his teammate soon reached the top in competition with teams from other Manitoba Clubs. That took them to the final test, a trip to the Royal Winter Fair and competition with winning teams from Canada's eight other competing provinces. Roger and his teammate, George Carrier, bested every team but one, standing second in the contest.

THAT triumph marked the time in his life Roger stepped from youth to manhood for with these successes behind him, he was appointed supervisor of Dairy Herd Improvement Testing in his own district of St. Pierre. Two years of travelling and living among the best dairymen in his district convinced him that he couldn't live without dairy cattle, and the Dandenault family decided that Roger was experienced enough to begin farming on his own.

In the meantime, a pretty nurse had moved into the St. Pierre district, a girl who was less interested in the fact that Roger Dandenault was a good livestock man, than in the fact that he was a wonderful chap. Though her England-born parents gave her a different racial background from the young cattle-judge and farmer, Florence Ford was persuaded that life on a farm with Roger would be good and she became Mrs. Roger Dandenault.

Still only 23 years old, Roger's enthusiasm has carried him to ownership of 40 Holsteins which are producing and reproducing on the farm of his parents, for he does not yet own a farm. It's a start for this young man with the curious mind who is going at farming in earnest now. He is a director of the district Dairy Herd Improvement Association, and has a membership in the nearby Rat River Artificial Insemination Unit. Now he is using every idea and every bit of experience to build his dairy business.



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17 jewels, water and shock resis-
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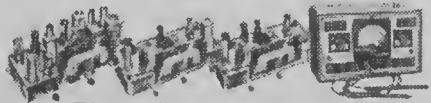
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The 17-Year Locust

This is the year of the big brood in the eastern U.S.

THE so-called 17-year locusts, which were due to appear by the millions several weeks ago throughout a large portion of the eastern states are not locusts at all—they are the periodical cicada. They are comparatively inoffensive and have no biting mouth parts. They are able to suck plant juices, but it is believed that the majority do not feed at all during their six weeks of life as adults. Any damage that is done is caused by the female, when she pierces the branches of plants and trees with her sharp ovipositor, or tail piece, to lay eggs in the cavity so created. The true locust, on the other hand, which fills the air with clouds and destroys every green thing in sight, if present in sufficient numbers, is a grasshopper with very efficient biting jaws.

The brood hatched this spring is called "brood X," and some scientists at least, believe that this particular brood may be the parent brood of all the 17-year cicadas. One brood comes off each year during the 17-year period and each one is numbered, "X" standing for 10. The last time brood X appeared was in 1936. In that year, the female of the brood (she has no voice, as compared with the male which is responsible for the singing from the treetops), was busy putting groups of ten eggs into the holes made by her ovipositor, each such group taking about 45 minutes to complete. In all, she deposited from 400 to 600 eggs, and weakened by this strenuous effort, soon dropped to the ground to die.

The eggs are about one-tenth inch long and stay in the nest for about six or seven weeks, when the tiny larva, scarcely one sixteenth inch long, wriggles free and for a short time moves about with a quick, ant-like motion. After this short period, the larva appears to fall off the branch to the ground. It immediately goes underground to remain there for 17 years. Underground, it wriggles around to find a tiny bit of succulent root, around which it builds a sort of case, and then settles down to suck the juices from the rootlet and wait.

Like other insects in the process of growing, it shed its skin, first about 1938, then about 1940, and again about 1944. By this time, it was about one-half inch long. When the fourth molt occurred about 1948, the fat larva emerged as a pupa, a sort of half-developed model of the adult cicada, but without wings. By the time it had molted once more, the pupa was about one and one-half inches long, and in that condition it lay waiting for the natural urge to come to the top of the ground in 1953, break out of its old skin and achieve adulthood.

There is another long-developing cicada called the 13-year cicada, which occurs in the southern United States. These 13 broods are numbered from XVIII to XXX. This year's brood of the 13-year cicada is XXVI. The big brood of this cicada will not appear until 1963.

All the periodical cicadas will be gone by the last of July, after a perfectly harmless and almost equally brief life as adults. The wings of the cicada, incidentally, beat 45 times a second, which is quite a bit of concentrated power.

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• This feature is furnished monthly by United Grain Growers Limited

MONTHLY

1953-54 Initial Payments

Initial payments on grain delivered to the Canadian Wheat Board for the 1953-54 crop year commencing August 1 were announced in the House of Commons by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on April 27, 1953.

According to the announcement, the initial payment for wheat, basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver at the beginning of the crop year will be at least \$1.40 per bushel. This is in line with the initial payment established at the commencement of the current crop year and at the start of the two preceding years. If market conditions warrant such action, the initial payment could be increased above this level.

Presumably, in establishing a first payment at the same level as previous years, government officials expect the demand for wheat to be maintained at or above present levels. The market demand remains strong at the present time and, as during the present crop year, the chief limiting factor in the movement of the new crop is likely to be that of transportation facilities.

In the case of Durum wheats, the initial payment is to be at least \$1.50 per bushel basis No. 1 C.W. Amber Durum in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver. The higher payment on Durums, for which there is a strong demand, is apparently offered in the hope that western production of this grain will be expanded.

The initial payment for barley is to be 96 cents per bushel basis No. 3 C.W. Six-Row in store Fort William/Port Arthur. This is the same initial payment which went into effect at the commencement of the present crop year.

For oats, the initial payment in the 1953-54 crop year will be 65 cents per bushel basis No. 2 C.W. Oats in store Fort William/Port Arthur—a continuation of the current initial payment policy on oats. In view of the immense quantities of oats yet to be marketed, it has been tentatively suggested that it may be necessary to control the quantities of oats marketed, relating these to the amounts which can be merchandised at home and abroad during the coming crop year.

Domestic Wheat Price Increase

On May 19, 1953, the government instructed the Canadian Wheat Board to raise the domestic price of wheat, effective that date, to \$2.05 per bushel Canadian funds, a price which approximates the maximum price under the terms of the new International Wheat Agreement. This price is basis No. 1 Manitoba Northern in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver and remains effective unless the Board's Class II selling price falls below this level, in which case domestic sales would be made at the Class II price. Other grades will be sold at prices which, in the opinion of the Board, bring each of the grades into proper price relationship with the price of No. 1 Manitoba Northern.

The decision to increase the price of wheat for domestic consumption

will not affect the selling policy on low grade wheat for feeding purposes in Canada; the price of feeding grades will continue to depend on market conditions for these grades, their values compared to other feed grains and such relevant factors affecting the situation, according to the Canadian Wheat Board statement.

It has been the policy of the government to sell wheat for domestic consumption at the same price as wheat sold under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement, a policy which will be continued. Up to May 19, the price basis for domestic sales was \$1.80 per bushel plus carrying charges, basis U.S. funds. While the new Agreement does not come into effect until August 1 of this year, instructions were issued to the Board to raise the domestic price at this time in order "to minimize the increasing of wheat and flour inventories in anticipation of the upward revision in price, and to facilitate sales of flour for delivery in the new crop year."

In other words, this action is designed to prevent persons other than producers from making a profit of approximately 19 cents per bushel on wheat which is now selling at \$1.86 but which, in a matter of weeks, is almost certain to be selling at or near \$2.05 per bushel. By this step the government has assured that the sum involved in the increased price will go where it rightfully belongs, first to the Canadian Wheat Board and thence to the farmers who produced the wheat.

Parliament Approves New I.W.A.

Approval of the proposed new International Wheat Agreement covering the three crop years following the expiration of the present Agreement on July 31, 1953, was given by the House of Commons on April 27 and by the Senate on April 28. Under the original quotas, Canada was assigned an annual export quota of 250 million bushels out of the total guaranteed quantities of 595.5 million bushels. In view of the fact that the United Kingdom, which was assigned an import quota of 177.1 million bushels, has stated that she will not participate in the new Agreement, the proposed distribution of quotas among both importing and exporting members will be subject to revision. The four exporting countries and the remaining 41 importing countries had all signed the Agreement by April 27.

Final distribution of quotas among exporters and importers will not be known until after July 15, deadline for depositing notices of formal ratification of the Agreement by the respective governments. Since several importing members have applied for increased quotas, the total quantities involved in the Agreement are unlikely to be reduced by the full extent of the United Kingdom quota.

Recent reports indicate that Canada will ask the maximum price of \$2.05 per bushel for her wheat when the new wheat pact begins operation next August. Under the terms of the pact which provides for a ceiling of \$2.05 and a floor of \$1.55 per bushel an importer cannot be compelled to pur-



Farmhand

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COMMENTARY

chase unless prices fall to the floor and exporter cannot be forced to provide wheat unless prices rise to the ceiling.

In view of the substantial world supplies, there has been some speculation as to the price which Canada will ask; Ottawa officials are apparently confident that they can obtain the maximum of \$2.05. This confidence is undoubtedly based on the fact that there is a good market for Class II Wheat (wheat sold outside of the Agreement) at the present time, with the price several cents above the maximum established under the new I.W.A. A backward spring which delayed seeding operations in western Canada and certain sections of the northwestern states, as well as a less favorable outlook for world winter grain crop this year, may tend to strengthen this view. There are those in grain trade circles, however, who do not take as optimistic a view of future price trends.

Grain Deliveries 1952-53

"The phenomenal grain production in the prairie provinces in the last two years has been accompanied by an excellent demand. The extent of overseas demand for grain is indicated by the fact that in 1951-52, total grain exports, including wheat flour, from Canada amounted to 506 million bushels—an all-time record; and during the present crop year exports are running substantially ahead of the volume of a year ago. Our exports for the crop year 1952-53 should exceed the record levels of the past crop year by a substantial margin."

These words by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, before the House of Commons on May 8 will be reassuring to those troubled by the possibility of surplus Canadian grains. The Minister went on to review the delivery possibilities in the prairie provinces for the remainder of the current crop year. He observed that producers had delivered 573 million bushels of all grains up to April 30, the largest quantity of grain ever recorded in a corresponding period for any crop year. Since not more than 125 million bushels of elevator space was immediately available at the commencement of the year it was considered that an excellent turnover of country elevator space had been realized. Producers were estimated to have approximately 964 million bushels of marketable surpluses available from the 1952 crop.

He expressed the opinion that it would be possible to provide for farm deliveries of about 830 million bushels by July 31, 1953, this figure being based on grain movements to date, after allowing for increases in country elevator storage capacity. This would mean an increase of some 110 million bushels over the quantities of grain delivered in 1951-52. In order to reach the objective of 830 million bushels it would, therefore, be necessary to provide space for a further 257 million bushels before the end of the crop year.

It was estimated that the total of 830 million bushels could be delivered under the basic quota of 15 bushels per seeded acre on wheat, oats and barley and the three-bushel supple-

mentary delivery quota. The three-bushel supplementary quota became effective at every delivery point in the West on May 1, and on May 15 all delivery points became alternative points. Therefore, producers were able to deliver grain up to the 18-bushel quota at any Western station where space became available.

According to the minister's estimate, the total of 830 million bushels would allow total deliveries of 532 million bushels of wheat, 150 million bushels of barley, 120 million bushels of oats, 18 million bushels of rye and 10 million bushels of flax. To accomplish this, space would have to be found for 165 million bushels of wheat, 49 million bushels of oats, 35 million bushels of barley and approximately eight million bushels of flaxseed and rye. If the above estimates prove to be reasonably correct the country would have a farm carryover of about 133 million bushels of grain on July 31.

U.S. Grain Developments

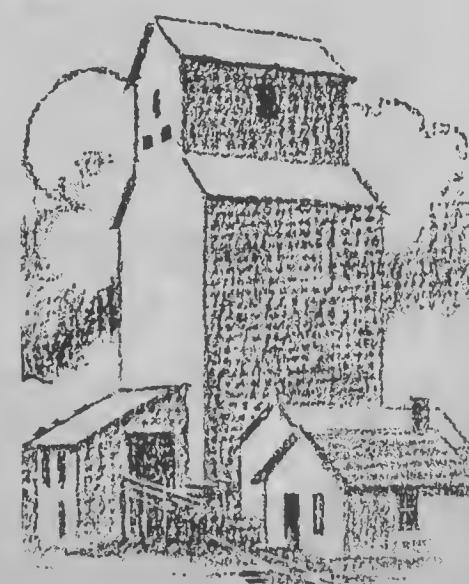
The General Crop Report of the United States Department of Agriculture for May 1 estimated the U.S. 1953 winter wheat crop at 730 million bushels, a crop which would be 31 per cent smaller than the 1952 winter wheat crop and eight per cent below the long-term average.

Cool weather during April slowed plant growth and lack of soil moisture continued to depress crop prospects in the Southwest Plains area. Loss of wheat acreage during April was heavier than previously expected in Texas and New Mexico and substantial acreages were also lost in sections of the Oklahoma Panhandle, Kansas and Colorado.

It is too early for any predictions on the spring wheat crop, but if producers fulfil their March 1 intentions, and if yields are average, production would be about 310 million bushels. On this basis total wheat production would amount to slightly over one billion bushels.

Some 575 million bushels of old wheat are expected to be on hand next July 1. Supplies for 1953-54, after allowing for some imports, would be about 1,600 million bushels, two per cent above the 1952-53 figure.

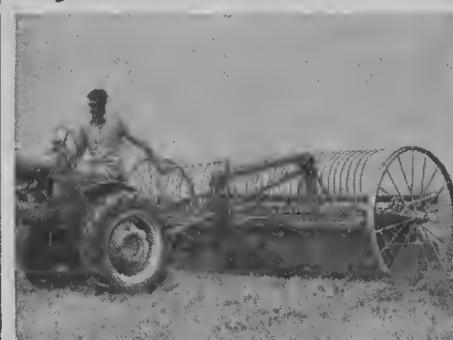
Conditions on May 1 indicated a 1953 rye crop of 15,142,000 bushels, the smallest in 88 years. Yield per acre prospects are well below average and the acreage for the grain is the second smallest on record.



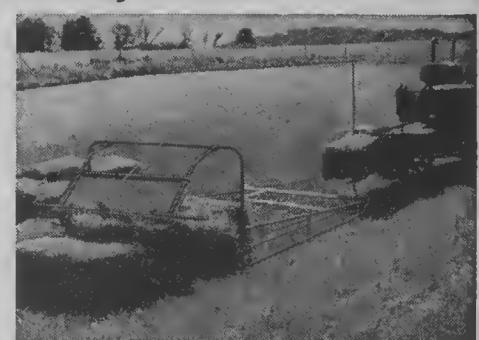
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CG-6-53

The Aftermath

by MAUD STRIKE

THE huge quantities of snow that are sometimes dumped on the long-suffering population may be extremely desirable. It means moisture for the soil, which often suffers for want of it, but it also has its drawbacks too. To get around, either on the farm or in town, paths must either be plowed or shovelled. For an ordinary footpath, the shovel is the order of the day.

The picture shows an ordinary footpath that had to be shovelled after a spring blizzard. The height of the walls of snow shows the amount that was moved. Small wonder that roads

become blocked and traffic brought to a standstill, when such huge amounts of snow fall from the skies during a storm.

To make matters worse, these storms usually stretch for hundreds of miles, whereas a thunderstorm covers a mere fraction by comparison. Yet there seems almost no limit to the distance a blizzard can travel. Snow is not undesirable but most of us wish it could fall a trifle more considerately and not create quite so much back-breaking work for us, via the ordinary barnyard shovel.



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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester Company of Canada
Limited, Hamilton, Ontario



SIR DAVID MAXWELL FYFE, British Home Secretary, recently announced in parliament that the total cost of all measures for the rehabilitation of British land damaged in the recent floods which struck at Britain, Holland and Belgium, has been estimated at between £5 million and £7 million. Acreage payments will be made to farmers whose land requires special treatment. Such farmers must follow an approved program of restoration.

Salt left in the soil following flooding by sea water presents a serious problem. Most crops can tolerate no more salt than .1 per cent. Barley will tolerate about .25 per cent and certain grasses up to .5 per cent. Tests on 240 East Suffolk farms, involving

some 20,000 acres of land, indicated that light, arable land, flooded with sea water for 24 hours, contained about 1.25 tons of salt per acre in the top six inches (.14 per cent), and 1.75 tons per acre in the top 12 inches (.18 per cent). Flooding for 14 to 21 days increased the salt to 2.25 and 4.5 tons per acre respectively, or to .22 and .24 per cent. Heavy land flooded for similar periods was left with as much as ten tons, or a full one per cent.

A record price of £141 was recently paid in Devonshire for a two-and-one-half-year-old Devon steer sold by auction.

The Ayrshire Cattle Society also recorded a record number of herd book entries at 67,425 for 1952. This figure compares with 65,607 for 1951. Membership in the society increased by 561 to a total of 8,197.

The British Friesian Cattle Society reported recently that new members last year numbered 1,032, to bring the total to 10,777. Likewise, last year 40 per cent of all artificial inseminations from dairy bulls were from British Friesians. Notwithstanding this, the demand for bulls was reported particularly strong, the average price at auctions being £143 16s., against £112 6s. in 1952. About four per

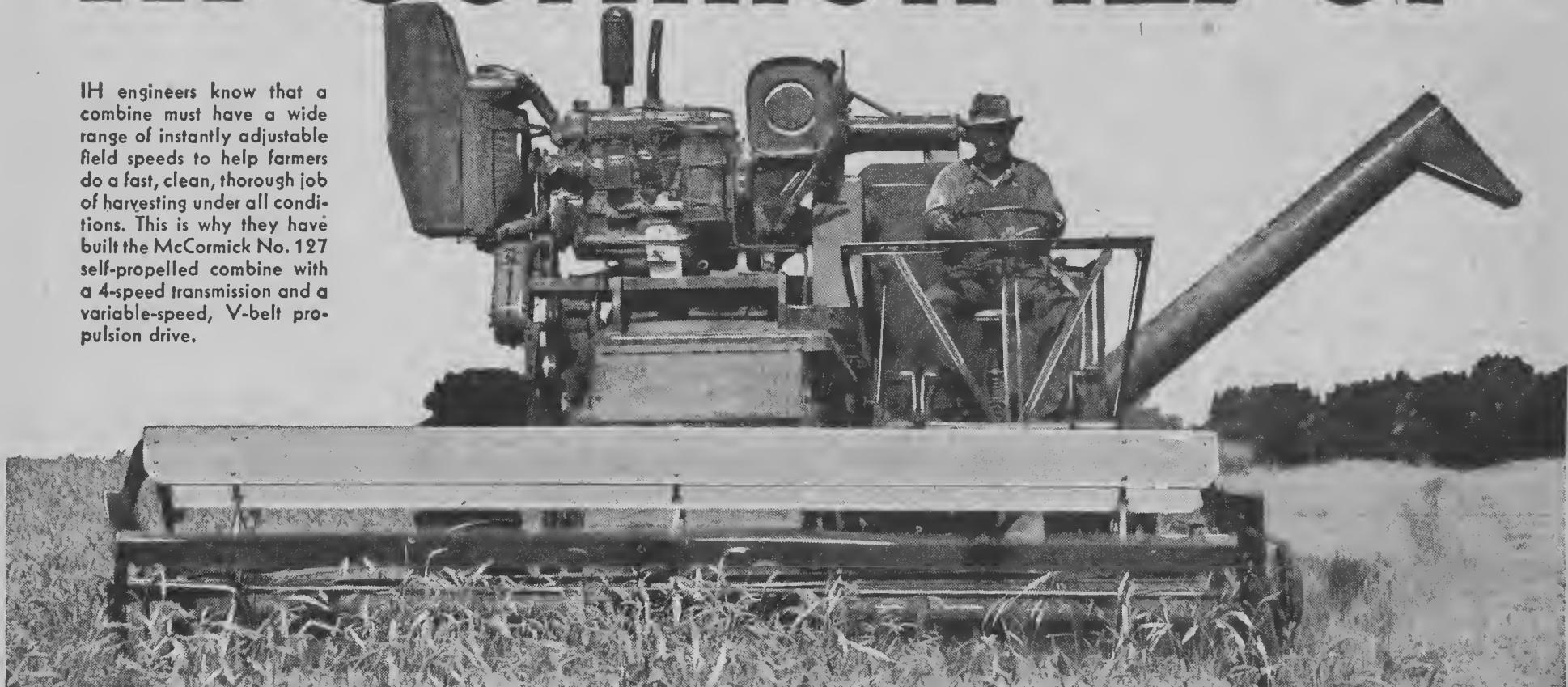
cent of animals registered are artificially bred.

Records were broken not long ago at the annual sale from the Solihull herd of Large White pigs. A total of 66 head of both sexes brought an average of £143 9s. 4d. Two boars, sold separately, brought 1,090 gs. in three minutes, the top boar selling for 570 gs. The previous record Large White prices, according to Farmer and Stock-Breeder, were 520 gs. for a sow in 1951 and 720 gs. to the Earl of Roseberry in 1920 for a sow and litter. Previous British top sale averages for the breed were £128 15s. for 76 head in 1950, and £125 12s. for 64 head in 1951 from the Solihull herd.

British Farm Items

McCormick 127-SP

IH engineers know that a combine must have a wide range of instantly adjustable field speeds to help farmers do a fast, clean, thorough job of harvesting under all conditions. This is why they have built the McCormick No. 127 self-propelled combine with a 4-speed transmission and a variable-speed, V-belt propulsion drive.



CHECK THE FEATURES THAT GIVE FAST, CLEAN COMBINING

HERE IS WHY THE McCORMICK 127-SP COMBINE helps you get more grain out of the field:

YOU HAVE COMPLETE HARVEST CONTROL . . . you can make 28 speed changes to suit the crop stand or ground conditions. Without declutching, you instantly select any of 7 speed adjustments in each of the four gears to travel fast in light grain, or slow to a crawl in rank, heavy growth.

YOU HAVE FAST, EFFICIENT HARVESTING—the 10-, 12-, or 14-ft. platform is hydraulically controlled for instant cutting height adjustments from 1½ to over 36 inches. The continuous auger and undershot conveyor provide even feeding. The heavy duty rasp-bar cylinder assures thorough threshing.

YOU GET COMPLETE 3-POINT SEPARATION—at the adjustable concave gate, finger grate, and 4-section straw rack.

DOUBLE-SHAKE CLEANING—at the chaffer and at the cleaning shoe—cleans the grain without waste.

EASY TO OPERATE. From the driver's seat, you have a clear view of the tank interior and the 49 hp. IH engine that provides plenty of steady power for all speeds. All controls are within easy reach. Engine and grain load are balanced for equalized weight distribution.

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Family Farm

Continued from page 8

the quality he is aiming for, he will start raising some bulls. In the meantime he is running the purebred stock as a commercial herd.

He doesn't baby his cattle either. In the winter the calves go into a walled feedlot, and have a shed for shelter. All other cattle are fed outside, and the cows are expected to rustle most of their feed in the fields and straw stacks until the beginning of January. Summer and winter Lloyd spends a lot of time with the cattle, gentling and halter breaking. A good cattleman, he knows his stock.

Lloyd gives credit for their entry into purebred hogs to the local district agriculturist, Bob Price. In 1940 Mr. Price organized a pig club, and 20 or 30 young people through the Erskine district bought registered gilts. The club boar stood at the Lohr farm. The Lohrs have been in registered pigs ever since.

THE selling procedure still has not crystallized. Lloyd sells weanling pigs at \$20 to \$25 each, any that are not sold being cut and marketed, along with poorer gilts, for bacon. Recently he had been breeding the better gilts, and selling them for brood sows. The Lohrs have a good pig house at one end of the pasture, and a self feeder is built into the end of the pigery. The pig project has been developed on efficient lines, based on quality pigs.

Lester and Mrs. Lohr have been successful in growing fruit. Fifteen or twenty years ago they began to get plants from W. R. Leslie, superintendent, Morden Experimental Farm—a classmate of Mr. Lohr at old M.A.C. Often they have given away bushels of fruit. They grow raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, crabapples and plums.

Fruit growing is simplified by the fact that they have water pipes laid to the orchard, and irrigate when it is very dry. The well is on a hill beyond the barn, and a windmill keeps the 8,000-gallon reservoir full. Gravity

pressure forces water to the barns, feedlots, corrals, pigpens and grounds.

While on the subject of water it might be noted that the Lester Lohr house has a full pressure system, and Lloyd's house has water in the taps in the kitchen.

The farm is jointly owned, and is operated as a father and son partnership. Lloyd owns the cattle, six quarters of land and has a half interest in the hogs. Mr. Lohr is more interested in cropping and he has the best farmland. The greater part of Lloyd's income is from the stock, the major part of his father's income is from the crops.

All the equipment on the farm, including the car, truck, tractors and machines, has been bought in such a way that the partners have equal amounts invested. The houses and house furnishings are owned separately.

A married couple—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Smith—work for Lloyd throughout the year. Mr. Lohr gets by with summer help.

It goes without saying that, with this kind of a partnership, careful records are essential. All income and expenditures are recorded, and the Lohrs always know their exact financial position. Feed records are exact and detailed; Lloyd knows how much feed the stock have consumed by the time they are ready for market.

When the Lohrs have finished with their records and their farm work they have no trouble relaxing. Lloyd does fine leatherwork and his wife has a hobby of breeding saddle horses—mostly quarter horse crossed with palomino. Mrs. Lester Lohr is a pianist, and when Lloyd joins in with guitar or banjo and Austin Ludlow tunes up his fiddle, then toes begin to twitch, because this is a real hillbilly band.

The Lohrs have their roots deep in the early history of their province. They also point the road to the future. With grassland farming and high quality stock they are establishing a permanent farm; they regard the farm not as a mine to be worked, but as a home and a way of life to be enjoyed.

Next... Bread That Is Always Fresh

How soon the consumer can buy fresh frozen bread will depend on more than enthusiasm, but it is on the way

THERE are some people who prefer, and occasionally someone who is ordered by the doctor, to eat bread that is not fresh. Most of us, however, like fresh bread, and if we buy it from the baker and find that it is not fresh, we complain.

"No one should ever have to eat a slice of stale bread," said the president of a New York state bakery recently. Like many similar statements made in modern business, this is wishful thinking and over-simplification. Nevertheless, his company is said to be the first to put frozen bread on the market. It may be, as has been suggested, that frozen bread will be common in five years, and if so it could be of enormous advantage to the milling and baking business.

With many products, freezing improves, rather than lessens, the flavor. Also, if the ability to market bread in a fresh condition becomes more or less general, very large quantities of waste bread could be saved, which ought to mean some reduction in the price to the consumer. There-

fore, if bread can be made to taste better and cost less, the step forward would be a very notable one.

Nowadays there is a tendency to add chemical softeners and fresheners to bread, to keep it fresh longer. The greatest flavor loss and staling is said to take place in the first 12 hours after baking. Also, under present methods of distribution, bread is from 8 to perhaps 40 hours old before it reaches the consumer's table. By the new method, dealers would keep bread frozen in deep freezes and the housewife could buy a week's supply at a time, for keeping until used.

It is said that slices from the frozen loaf can be put right in the toaster, while hot bread for dinner can be enjoyed by putting the loaf in the oven to thaw and heat.

Further reductions in the cost of bread are believed likely, because bakers will not have to work overtime and on holidays, whereas dealers would not have to keep the records necessary to check in fresh bread and check out the return of stale bread.

Coyote-Getters Popular

by ED ARROL

ALBERTA has gone "all-out" in the war against coyotes since rabies broke out in the north last summer and spread into nearly every part of the province.

According to the Department of Agriculture, a total of 21,000 "coyote-getters" are in use. In a two-week period this year, 5,000 of the coyote-destroying instruments have been distributed, along with 20,000 poison pellets.

Pest-control classes have been conducted recently in the Peace River country by A. J. Charnetski, livestock supervisor. Eleven pest-control classes were held, and eight full-time pest control officers have been trained.

The cyanide cartridge, when properly used, destroys one coyote in every five, Department of Agriculture officials state.

In operation on the ground, the coyote-getter is the size and appearance of a finger-stall made of cotton wool. Inside the wool is a 32 revolver cartridge charged with cyanide and explosive powder. This "warhead" is screwed to a percussion cap, which is inserted to a metal spike for sticking into the ground.

The cotton wool, soaked in oil, is impregnated with animal oil to attract the coyotes. When gripped in the animal's mouth and pulled it sets off the trigger which explodes the cartridge in the coyote's mouth.

The coyote-getters and supplies of poison pellets and other materials are supplied free of cost by the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Make Strawberries Safe from Birds

by DON MEADE

"PROOF of the pudding is in the eating," says an old axiom but, where birds are concerned, it doesn't mean a thing. According to several Lulu Island, British Columbia, strawberry farmers, you can make strawberries safe from birds. Feathered friends do not care for strawberries, say the fruit growers. They eat them to obtain water.

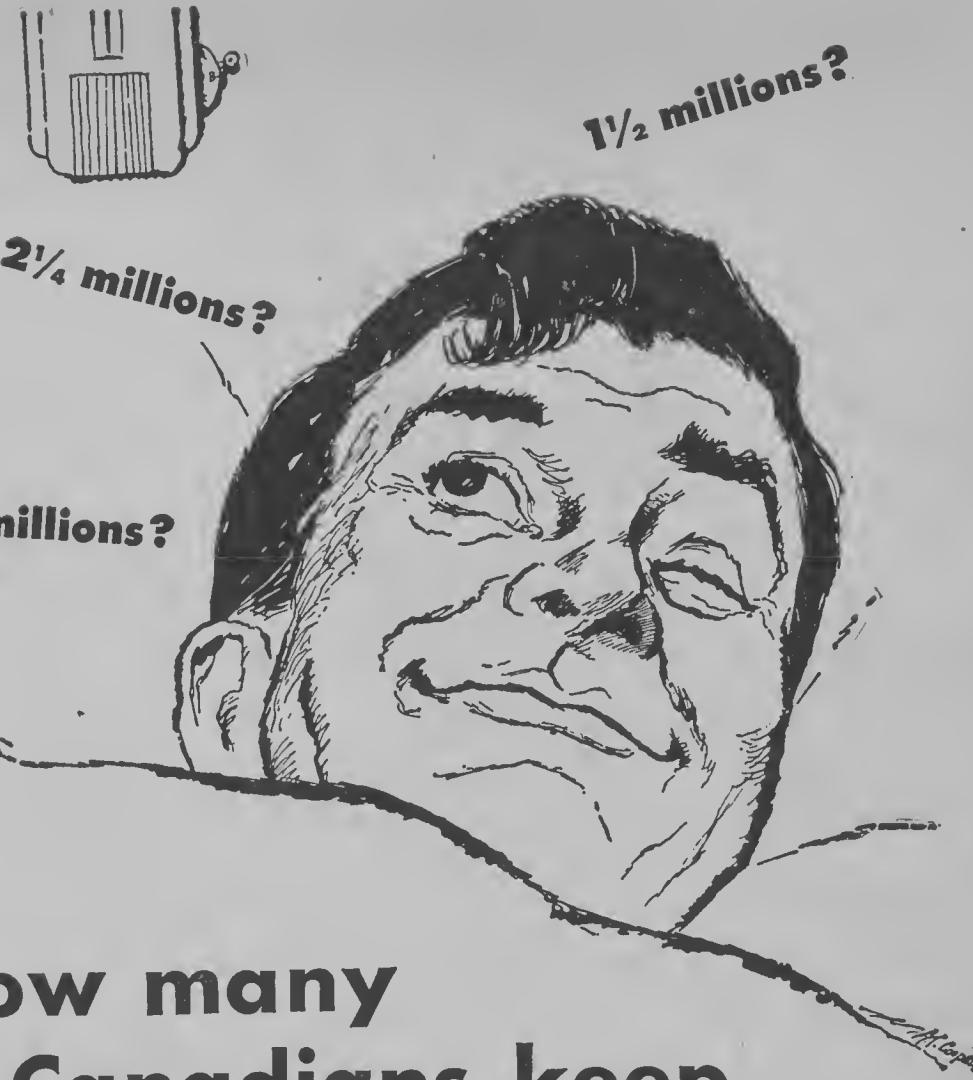
On Lulu Island, feeder ditches that drain into the Fraser River have a green scum on top and are filled with frogs. Probably that is why the birds

An old barn leaning on the weather.—Margis Alice Davis.

will not drink the water. Instead, where possible, they dip beaks into the spray from lawn hoses, or into fresh water supply tanks that may be left open.

When one Lulu Island farmer made this discovery, he placed small containers of water between his strawberry rows and, believe it or not, no more strawberries were picked by the birds. Although, few farmers believed his story, one by one they tried the experiment on the sly, to find that it worked.

Probably that's the reason that you find bird-picked strawberries only partly consumed. If birds cared for the taste like humans, the luscious fruit would wholly disappear from the vine.



How many Canadians keep warm with oil?

More than 4 millions. Oil is used in the furnaces or heaters of more than a million Canadian homes—better than one in four.

Oil plays a large and growing part in our everyday living. How many of these questions about it can you answer?

How does Canada rank among the nations in known oil reserves—

8th? 17th? 21st?

Far down the list a few years ago, Canada now ranks eighth. Except for a group of Middle East countries—Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia—only the U.S., Venezuela and Russia have larger reserves.

How many barrels of oil (35 gallons to a barrel) do you think Canadians use in a year—

8 millions? 165 millions? 300 millions?

Last year 165 million barrels—about one gallon each day for every man, woman and child. Canada uses twice as much oil as she did six years ago.

In the past 10 years, the average wholesale prices of all commodities have risen 85 per cent. Have prices of Esso gasolines risen—

more? less? about the same?

Much less. The average wholesale price of Esso gasolines across Canada is up about one-third as much as the average for all commodities.

Energy produced at Niagara Falls each day is equal to that in 9,000 barrels of crude oil. Prairie oil fields now produce energy equal to how many "Niagaras"?

2? 11? 18?

The energy of the oil produced in the western oil fields each day is about 18 times that generated at Niagara.

Taxes take a big part of a company's income. How would you say Imperial's 1952 tax bill compared with its dividends? Was it—

greater? less? about the same?

Taxes were \$55 million, about 2 1/2 times dividends to shareholders. For each dollar of income, Imperial paid 10¢ in taxes and 4¢ in dividends. Tax figures do not include gasoline sales tax paid at the pump.

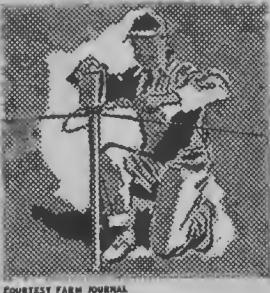
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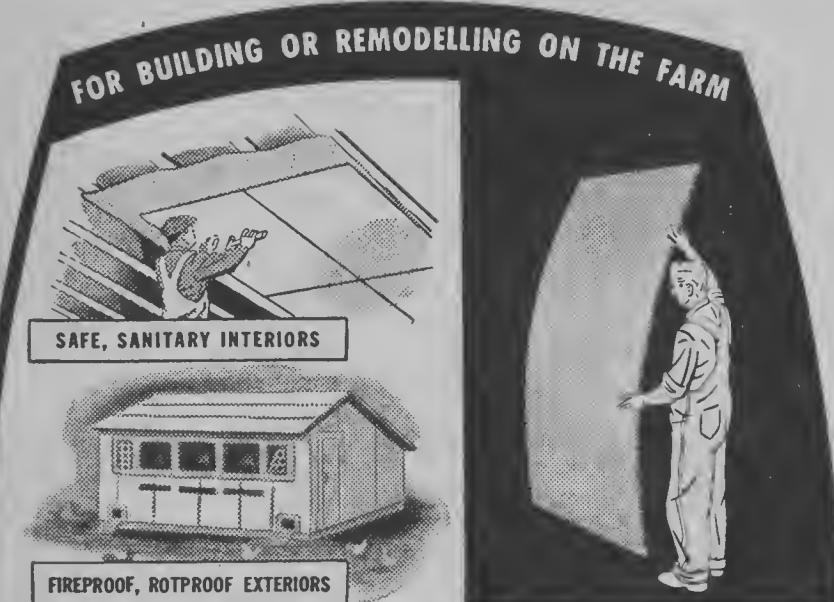


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Church for Policemen

A quaint Anglican church like no other in Canada serves R.C.M.P. personnel at the Regina barracks

by PETER DEMPSON



[R.C.M.P. photos]

TUCKED away between two large buildings at the Royal Canadian Mounted Police barracks in Regina, Saskatchewan, is a church for policemen, one that has no counterpart in Canada, possibly nowhere in the world.

Almost within throwing distance of where Louis Riel, rebel half-breed leader, was hanged in 1885, this tiny Anglican chapel - on - the - square is steeped in history and rich in tradition. It was originally a mess room for members of the force, then a canteen. As a chapel, it stands as a monument to a woman's love of her church.

Part of the building was constructed in Ontario, because of a scarcity of carpenters in western Canada in the early days. It was moved to its present site by steamer and ox-cart, and assembled the year Riel was executed.

On the walls of the chapel are plaques that recall dramatic episodes in the stirring history of the famous force. Some tell of young lives lost in settling the wild, western country; of heroism, that ended in death while maintaining law and order. Others are dedicated to the memory of women who died following their men into barren lands policed by the Mounties.

Even on the cement baptismal font there is an inscription. It reads: "Talbot Lowry, corporal, North West Mounted Police, died May 2, 1885, from wounds received in battle at Cut Knife Hill, May 1, 1885. Aged 28 years." That was during the bloody Riel Rebellion, when the police and Indians were continually fighting.

One of the greatest episodes in the vast north, the Dawson Patrol, is recalled: "In memory of Inspector Francis Joseph Fitzgerald, Constable George Kinney, Constable Richard Taylor, Special Constable Sam Carter,

who lost their lives in the discharge of their duty on patrol from Fort MacPherson to Dawson, February, 1911."

And cold, chiselled words tell this tragic story: "To the glory of God in sacred memory of Maggie Agnes Clay; wife of Staff Sergeant S. G. Clay, who died September 29, 1924, at Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T., from injuries received after being attacked by dogs. Aged 32 years."

History is written all over the chapel, on the old wooden pews, in the choir room with its trap door leading to the basement, and on memorial windows dedicated to police who were killed while on duty. But, strangely enough, no one knows very much about the actual origin of this place of worship. And there is no record of it in the archives.

Probably best acquainted with some of its early history is white-haired, aged W. A. Cunning, one of Regina's first residents, who helped to build it. Still hale and hearty in spite of his 84 years, he retired from the R.C.M.P. in 1932, with the rank of inspector. He had served with the famous force for 45 years. Coming West as a Mountie in 1887, when a youth of 19, he was posted to Regina. The building was standing then. The police were using it as a mess room. Several years later it was converted into a canteen.

It was about 1894, Mr. Cunning recalled with a far-away look in his eyes, that a Mrs. L. W. Herchmer expressed the wish to have a chapel at the barracks. She was the wife of the police commissioner at the time. A deeply religious woman, she wanted a place of worship for the men who lived there, since it was practically a community of its own. The post carpenter put a number of the young Mounties to work, among them Mr. Cunning. The structure was completely renovated, pews were installed and eventually a steeple was erected.

So that is how the little chapel for policemen apparently came into existence. But the complete story of it probably will never be known.



Front view of the R.C.M.P. chapel at Regina.

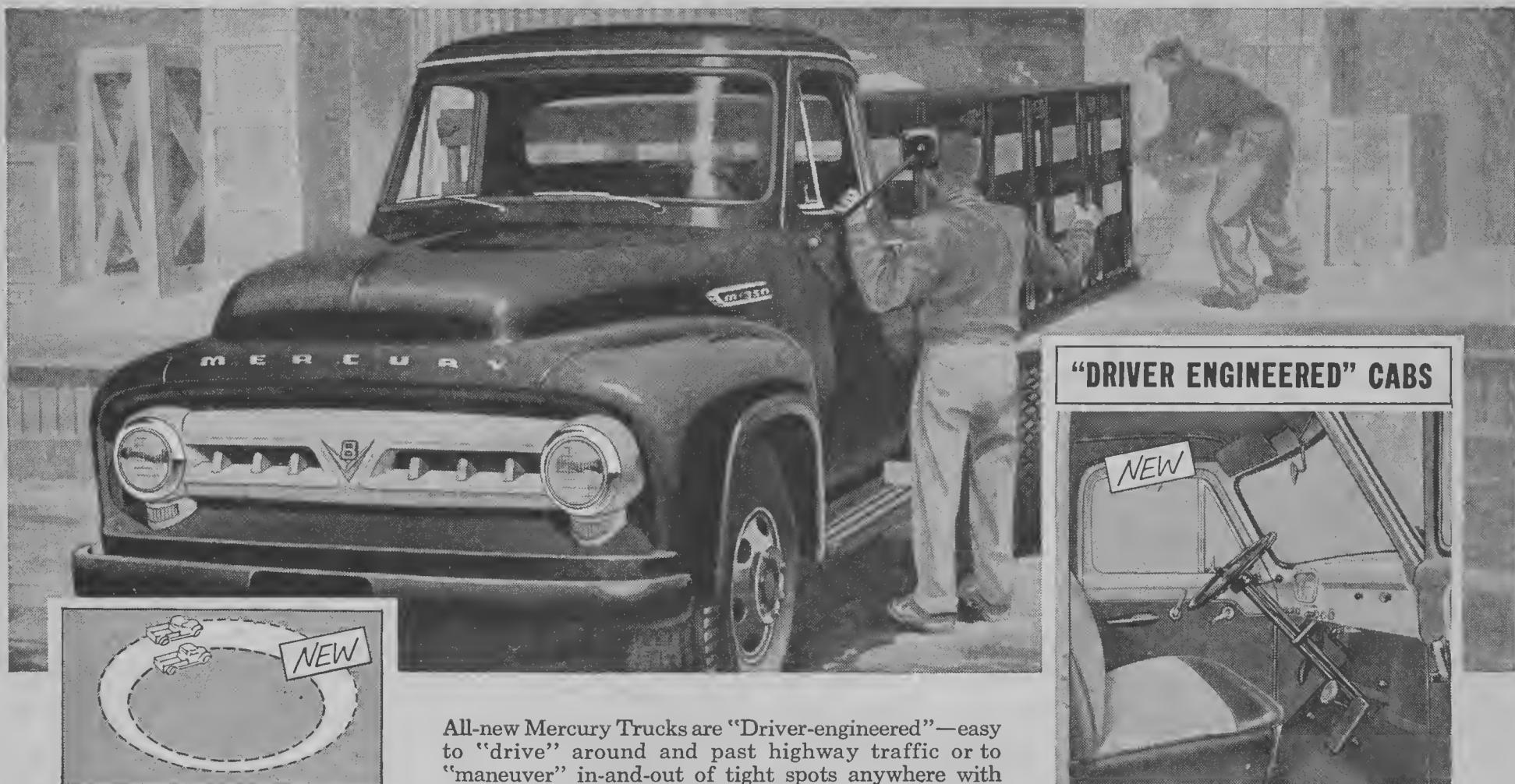
WITH the passing of the years, improvements and changes were made in its appearance, much of the work being done by members of the force. A new steeple and tower were designed and erected by the R.C.M.P., and unveiled in 1939. It was dedicated to the glory of God and in memory of officers and men who took part in the march of 1874 across the prairies.

In June, 1944, two beautiful stained-glass windows were installed in "memory of the men of Maritime birth who died while in the service of the

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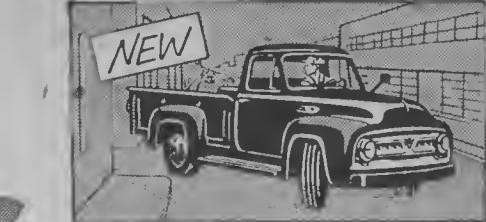


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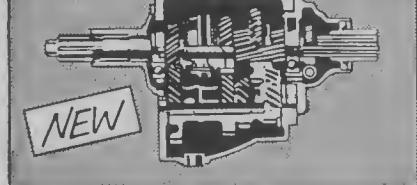
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force." These memorials are on either side of the chapel altar. The principal figure in each is a member of the R.C.M.P. in review order.

Extensive repairs to the foundation and floors were completed in 1951, after several years of planning. The chapel was officially opened again at a special ceremony on November 4, the occasion being marked by the unveiling and dedicating of two new stained-glass memorial windows. They were installed on either side of the body of the chapel, near the front.

One of these, "The Resurrection," is in memory of members and former members who lost their lives in World War II. The other window — called "The Nativity" — is dedicated to sons of members and ex-members who died during the recent conflict.

Services of the Church of England are conducted regularly in the little chapel, and sometimes the Bishop of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle attends. Visitors to it during their memorable tour of Canada in the spring of 1939 were Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth, now Queen Elizabeth II, and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, also viewed it when visiting Canada in the fall of 1951.

The tiny church stands just off the parade grounds; is 75 by 45 feet in size, and its memorial steeple is 50 feet high. It is large enough to accommodate about 100 Mounties.

Chick Hatcheries in Egypt

Results comparable with those from mechanical incubation are secured from crude equipment

IS there a Canadian poultryman anywhere who could set from 36,000 to 48,000 eggs and bring off a hatch which compares favorably with that secured from mechanical incubators, without such incubators, or even a thermometer, or a hen. Ninety-nine per cent of all of the eggs hatched in Egypt are handled without these aids.

"Baby chicks have been produced in Egypt for thousands of years in unique hatcheries that are so efficient and so suited to the country," says an article in *Foreign Agriculture*, "that they are being considered in Egypt's new national poultry improvement program."

There are 500 such native hatcheries and the methods used have been passed on from generation to generation. The operators actually live in the hatcheries during the incubation period. An Egyptian hatchery is a mud-brick building, with a central corridor running through it. On either side are six or eight domed rooms, each large enough to take about 6,000 eggs. In the dome of each is a vent about as big as a stovepipe, which can be closed or opened by putting in or taking out a wad of cloth. Each room is double-decked, the upper one about

waist high, in which the operator works through a manhole, while he transfers eggs from one deck to the other.

On either side of the upper deck, smouldering straw fires furnish the heat and are lighted with burning coals brought from a fire kept burning in a special part of the plant. Fires burn only during the first 11 of the 21 days of incubation. After that, the heat of the developing embryos and that preserved within the double mud-brick outer walls and ceiling, is sufficient.

THE operator follows a traditional schedule very strictly. His income depends upon the percentage of the hatch he gets. Egyptian eggs are about half the size of standard breeds and come from small mongrel flocks owned by the small farmers who have no investment in equipment, and feed their flocks on scraps and food scavenged in the village streets.

Because these native hatchery operators are so skilled in their trade, they are an important source of information on poultry raising.

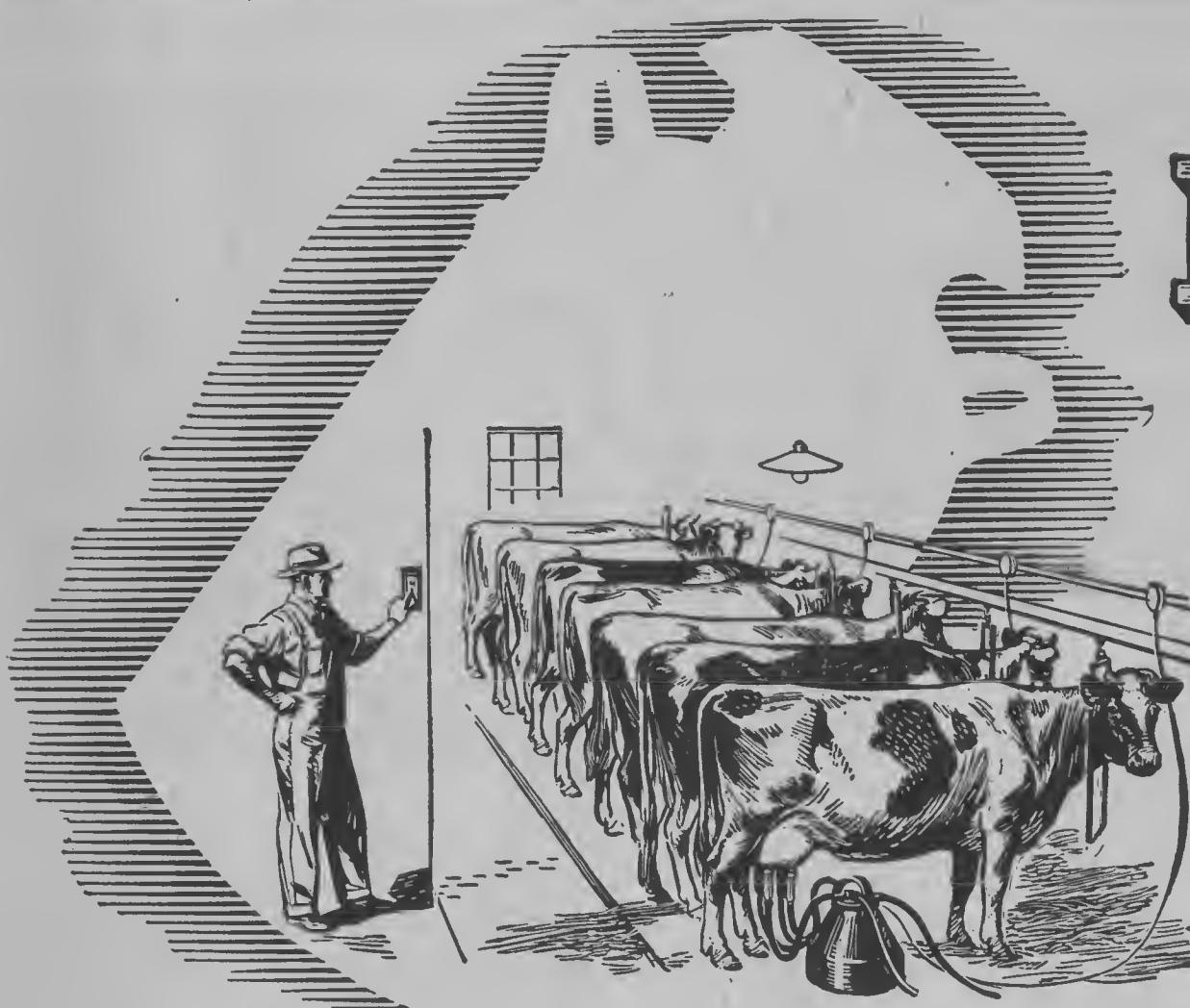
Twenty years ago Egypt exported more than 200 million eggs; now, she exports none, because disease has affected poultry like people and animals

in the narrow Nile Valley. The major disease is Newcastle disease.

The hatchery operator first sorts his eggs and removes cracked ones, at which he is highly skilled. He detects them by gently clicking three or four eggs together in one hand. The cracked ones give off a sharper sound. The fire is set at an exact time and the eggs are turned and placed in relation to the fire, with strict regularity.

The operator lives in the hatchery because he depends on his own sensitivity to temperature changes to keep the temperature of the rooms uniform. If he thinks the temperature has changed slightly he tests the eggs by pressing one against his eyelid. After this test, he may open the ceiling vent to cool off the room, or he may add straw to the fire, or provide more draft by removing the rags from the flues located below the fire trays.

On the seventh day the eggs are candled, either by using an oil lamp, or by holding the eggs to a beam of sunshine coming through the vent. Half the eggs are moved to the upper deck on the 13th day and all are spread in a single layer. When the chicks begin to hatch on the 21st day, they are moved, at three-hour intervals, to areas on the floor of the central corridor which are walled off. There, the chicks are kept until they become active and ready to ship to village farms. Very often shipment is by donkey, the chicks being carried in crates made of palm branches.



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Veterinarians

Continued from page 7

different parts of the world. There are 12 ladies in the number. This year the course will be extended to cover five years.

Statistics show that there are over 1,300 qualified veterinarians in Canada. Close to 300 are located in the West, while Ontario claims over 600 and Quebec about 300. Many of the present practitioners are in advanced years and it is estimated that not more than 60 out of every 100 graduates of recent years remain available for private practice. Existing facilities at the O.V.C. are designed to accommodate up to 350 students. Whether or not this output of qualified veterinarians, with restrictions on applications from outside Canada, would be sufficient to guarantee a full quota of replacements, is a problem on which the proper authorities would have to pass judgment.

IN addition to the services rendered in restricted areas, by private practitioners in all provinces, another wide field of service is provided through the Health of Animals Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture, and with the close co-operation of provincial departments. An elaborate program covering contagious diseases, meat inspection, vaccination, and other details related to animal health and production, is controlled by the Veterinary Director-General and his staff in Ottawa. To assist in this work, and to ensure that the program will be workable under the varying conditions that prevail, there is located in each province, from British Columbia to Quebec, with one for the Maritimes, a district veterinarian, with necessary assistants. In this way the services co-ordinate the efforts of the federal and the provincial field staffs. These interpret to farmers the policies, regulations, and recommendations, designed to encourage profitable production, prevent the introduction and spread of diseases, ensure freedom of disease in animals or animal products for consumption or export, and provide for the incorporation of purebred livestock associations.

Enforcement of The Animal Contagious Diseases Act constitutes one of the primary duties of federal and provincial veterinarians, and this type of work demands that only registered graduate veterinarians be engaged. Most of the sections of this Act have been in force for 25 years or more. Farmers are acquainted with what is required in constant inspections at abattoirs and in regard to milk and cream, as well as eggs and poultry. Most of them, too, appreciate the merits of what has been done to establish tuberculosis-free accredited herds, and to blot out Brucellosis, or Bang's disease and other major ailments, which discourage and confound those who would like to raise good cattle, sheep, pigs or poultry.

As in veterinary educational institutions, so in the direction of veterinary services, westerners have played a leading role. Many will remember the doughty and capable Veterinary Director-General, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, who was in office around the turn of the century. He came from Portage la Prairie. Every occupant of the position since that time has had western background. In succession came Dr.

Fred Torrance, Dr. George Hilton, Dr. A. E. Cameron, Dr. M. Barker and now Dr. Childs.

THOMAS CHILDS, V.S., D.V.M., was born in Victoria county, Ontario, but was not very old when he landed in Lethbridge, Alberta. He graduated from the O.V.C. in 1915, when the First Great War was on, and spent the next four years with the Army Veterinary Corps, after which he was in private practice until 1925. From that year until 1946 he was on abattoir inspection work in Edmonton and Moose Jaw. Then he went to the Winnipeg office, and from there to the top job in 1947. Since that time his main objective has been to make Canada's veterinary services as satisfactory as possible, not only in the West but all across the country.

But not all the credit for multitudinous services can be given to the organized effort that is centered in Ottawa. Provincial departments of agriculture, and particularly those interested in the welfare of the men who raise livestock, have a keen appreciation of the need for looking after the health of herds and flocks. In several provinces, steps have been taken to encourage an increase in the number who take the veterinary course. They have given lead, also, in devising ways and means for ensuring that qualified veterinarians are available to farmers in outlying areas who wish to go into livestock.

During the war years, and since, several schemes have been under test with the common objective of helping to improve the situation. In the western provinces progress has been made in some form of subsidization, both in defraying education costs and in covering travelling expenses in areas where herds and flocks are widely scattered. In a few cases students are nominated and subsidized. Saskatchewan has made progress on a plan for municipal veterinarians.

W. P. WATSON, livestock commissioner for Ontario, has been well pleased with a program that was initiated in the northerly parts of the province. Municipalities which want an assured service, can have it by putting up dollar for dollar with a provincial grant. Soon, two districts were organized. Last year the government maximum was raised to \$1,600, making the total salary at least \$3,200. The practitioner agrees to a scale of fees, the same for all calls, regardless of mileage, plus drugs required. A local committee helps to work out the schedule and it is subject to revision from year to year. Eleven now work under this plan, in a wide area including Muskoka, and extending north and west to Kenora, where the first unit was organized in 1945.

Developments of recent years make it increasingly clear that present-day veterinarians have an important part to play in public health, as well as in the care and treatment of animals. The problem of balancing supply and demand is one for the experts. If present facilities for proper education are not sufficient, the best thing to do is to build another veterinary college. In these times, that would cost a lot of money, especially if it were to be equipped and staffed for the turning out of graduates up to the standard acceptable to the American Veterinary Medical Association.



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New Favor for an Old Grass

by RAMSAY McDONALD

REED canary grass, which is native to parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, has been gaining in favor recently. It is found in natural growth in frequently flooded areas, and along creek beds of the Cypress Hills region and in the Foothills.

Being a native grass, reed canary is entirely winter-hardy and well adapted to prairie weather conditions. It will stand flooding for two months or more in stagnant water, and has been known to survive a full season of flood in non-stagnant water.

Farmers have found that this grass is ideal for seeding in sloughs, or in any low-lying land subject to spring flooding, to the extent that grain cannot be sown. The result is that reed canary is rapidly increasing in popularity.

Indicative of this increase in popularity is the rapid boost in the amount of seed distributed through the Forage Crop Program of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. In 1949, the Department sold 1,315 pounds of reed canary seed, and in 1952 the total was nearly 9,000 pounds. A steady decrease in price has also been a factor, from 69 cents a pound in 1951 to 51 cents a pound last year. The 1953 price is 50 cents per pound, with the recommended rate of seeding, four pounds per acre.

Reed canary grass is a long-lived perennial, with a creeping root system and smooth, broad leaves. It will grow to a height of six feet or more, under flood conditions. It has coarse, but not hard, stems and is relished by

livestock, but is only moderately resistant to alkali.

Although for best quality hay this grass should be cut when starting to head, any delay as a result of flooding will not seriously decrease the quality. The leaves remain green until frozen.

Care must be taken in the use of reed canary as a pasture crop. Stock should be kept off until a good sod cover is obtained since in its moist location it would otherwise be cut up.

As well as making use of land often considered to be almost useless, the feeding value of the hay produced is much better than the common slough hay. Grant MacEwan, in "The Feeding of Farm Animals," places slough hay at the bottom of a list of grass and legumes in the content of digestible nutrients per 100 pounds.

That there is a much greater place for reed canary grass in the prairie forage crop picture is revealed in a summary of land use surveys com-

pleted in 50 Saskatchewan municipalities. Low production on depressional land and slough areas was stated as a major agricultural problem in 22 of the 50 municipalities.

More than half of the municipalities reporting, also recorded the need for greater tame grass acreage, a periodic lack of winter feed for livestock, shortage of pasture, the need for greater livestock population to provide stability, and overgrazing of present pastures.

Buttercup Bush

by PERCY H. WRIGHT

IN prairie Canada we are accustomed to thinking of all valuable ornamental plants as importations from some far away land. Sometimes we do allow ourselves to consider the native plants, but only for our own area and our own climatic conditions. Yet natural conditions here have allowed good things to originate in our climate. Moreover, these good things include some that are thought to be valuable in much milder areas, where the advantages of hardiness are not needed, and where a plant must possess other merits if it is to be grown.

The native buttercup bush, *potentilla fruticosa*, sometimes called shrubby cinquefoil, is one of our contributions to the floral wealth of the world, and makes a flowering shrub of dwarf stature that is welcomed in all Canada and in much of the northern states region. Its yellow flowers resemble those of the buttercup, and are produced in profusion from some date in June until September, the bush being almost like an everbearing strawberry or a "per-

petual" rose, for the continuity of its bloom. This character of being almost always in bloom makes it suitable for planting in cemeteries, and for plantings beside the house foundation, or alongside the walks. The bloom is especially profuse if the soil is kept reasonably moist.

The plant is native to the cool, moist northern woods of our own country, and its habitat would suggest that it is not adapted to dry land. This assumption is correct as far as the blossoms are concerned, for the blossoms are sparse in dry weather, though the plant itself will stand considerable drought, and grow well again another year. The plants may be multiplied even by the amateur, by layering or division.

The plants can be kept down below their natural height of about three feet and will bloom well in spite of the annual pruning, since the flowers are produced on wood of the current season's growth. The pruned bushes make a dwarf or boxing hedge.

There are white-flowered forms of closely related plants, but these, though liked by some, are not so colorful as the native, and some are not as hardy. The white-flowered forms are not so easily obtainable, and not so popular. I would say that their chief value is for mixing with the native yellow to give a little contrast of color. The white forms are not native in the prairie provinces, and are probably somewhat less well adapted. There are intermediate, or light-yellow forms, too. All strains are tolerant of considerable shade, and may be used as foundation planting on the north side of houses.



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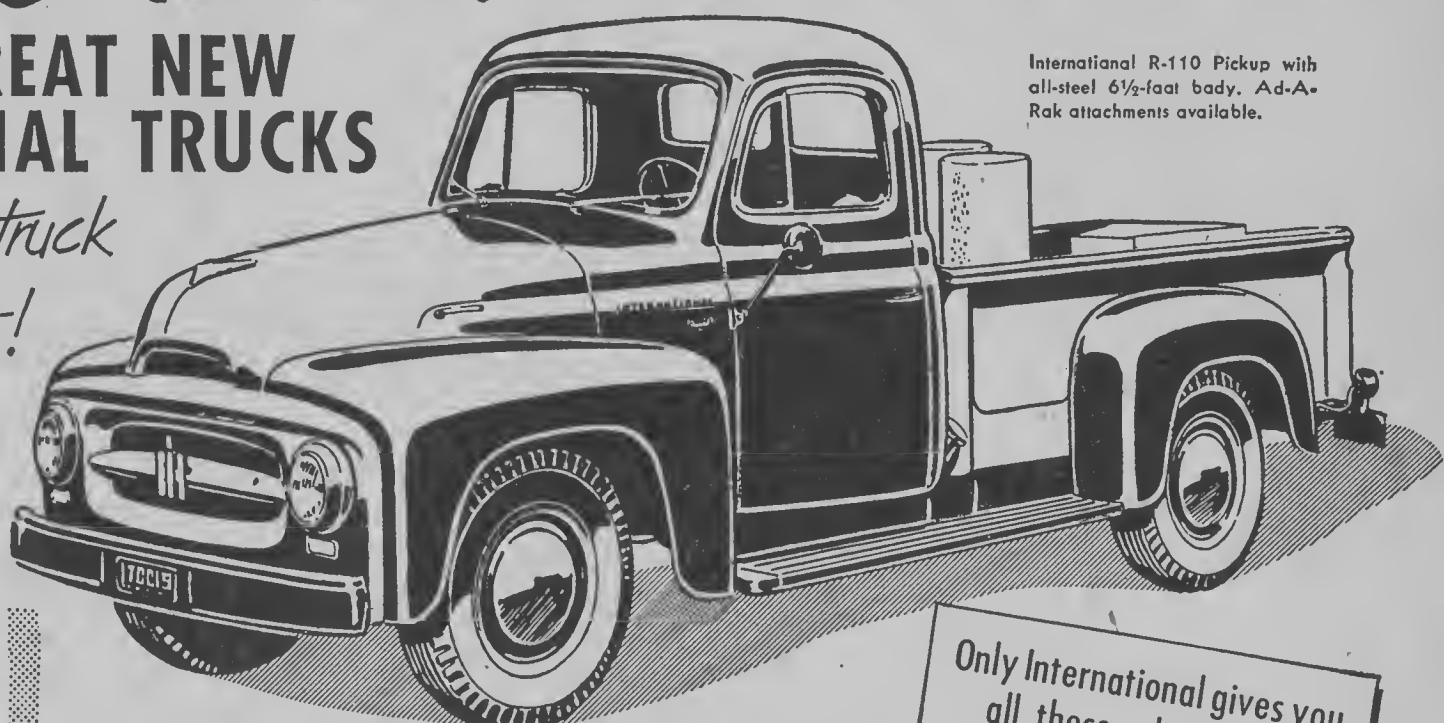
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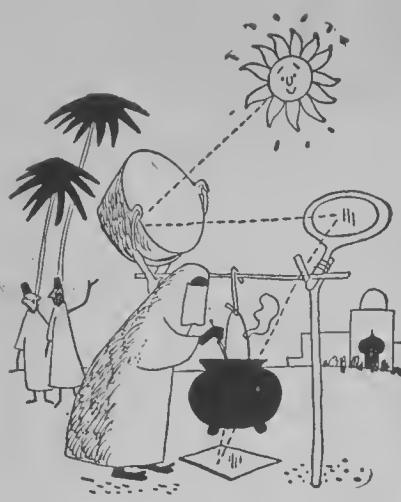
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Solar stove

IN INDIA, scientists have worked out a way to cook food by sun-power. A polished aluminum bowl suspended above a cooking pot directs the sun's rays to a mirror, which reflects the heat to the bottom of the pot. It sounds a bit complicated to us — but the fact is that the solar cooker turns out a meal as fast as a 300-watt electric stove.

It's just one more indication that food and aluminum go together — in containers, utensils, foil and in the equipment used by the dairying and food processing industries. Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan)

Green Valley

Continued from page 11

He saggingly relaxed. The flaming look went out of his eyes. Finally he began to speak, and his voice was low:

"I waited around Steve's ranch for the mining man to return. I tried to think of the best way of approaching him about the claims but each day I thought less and less about them . . . because sights and smells kept coming to me that I didn't know existed any longer."

He looked at Mary. "Do you remember how beautiful a field of alfalfa is?"

"Yes," Mary said. "I remember." "I haven't seen things like that," said John Boyd, "in ten years." His gaze swept out to fix itself on the heat-quivering hills . . . and he shivered as though he were cold.

HE spoke again, in a low key: "When Steve told me the mining man wasn't coming back, it jolted me, hard. But maybe not as hard as it should have, because . . . well, I'd been looking around the valley; looking at ranches that could be bought for not too much money . . . Do you remember that fine old Sturgis place?"

"Oh," breathed Mary, and she was shaking.

"It can be bought for ten thousand dollars, and we'd still have money left out of the twenty-five thousand . . . What's the matter?"



"They didn't have any spinach, so—I bought a quart of ice cream!"

"I can't let you go on! I must tell you. I wrote Steve. I got you to go. There never was any mining man at the hotel!"

"What?" John Boyd gripped her by the arms.

Her stricken eyes were on him. "I wanted you to go down there, so you could see how other people lived. Then you'd realize . . . Oh, I didn't want you to become another old Clint Rogers!"

Long John Boyd stared at her, and then his hands dropped and he said, almost in a whisper, like one seeing clearly for the first time, "Old Clint Rogers . . ."

He folded his wife in his arms, and tears were running down his cheeks. "Oh, my dear, how hard have I made life for you?"

His lips touched her hair, her face. He smiled . . . the smile that Mary Boyd had known . . . years ago.

"Sweetheart," he said, "here's young John Boyd again! We're selling for twenty-five thousand. They can have the whole desert!"



He's changing the nation's landscape

You may see the result of what he is doing in the city's changing skyline — or out where the corn grows tall . . . in the mushrooming suburbs — or in the new look of Main Street in a mellow old town.

Where many a vacant lot once stood, he helps fill it with a fine new school. Where you used to see a building that was an eyesore you may now see a new apartment house, store or post office that he played a role in providing.

Thanks in part to him, many houses rise here and there, or row on row, in community after community. New black ribbons of asphalt tie town to town. Somewhere, a new bridge is built.

New industrial plants, too, are sometimes the by-products of his helping hand. Perhaps one of them has provided you with a job.

And do you see those great steel towers that parade across the rolling farmlands, bearing power-laden wires in their outstretched arms? They may be monuments to this same man.

Who is he?

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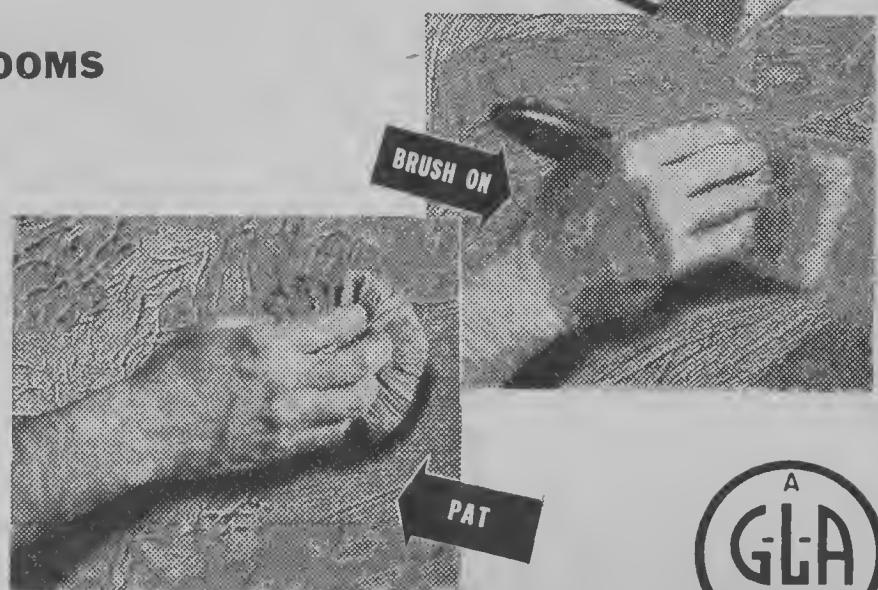
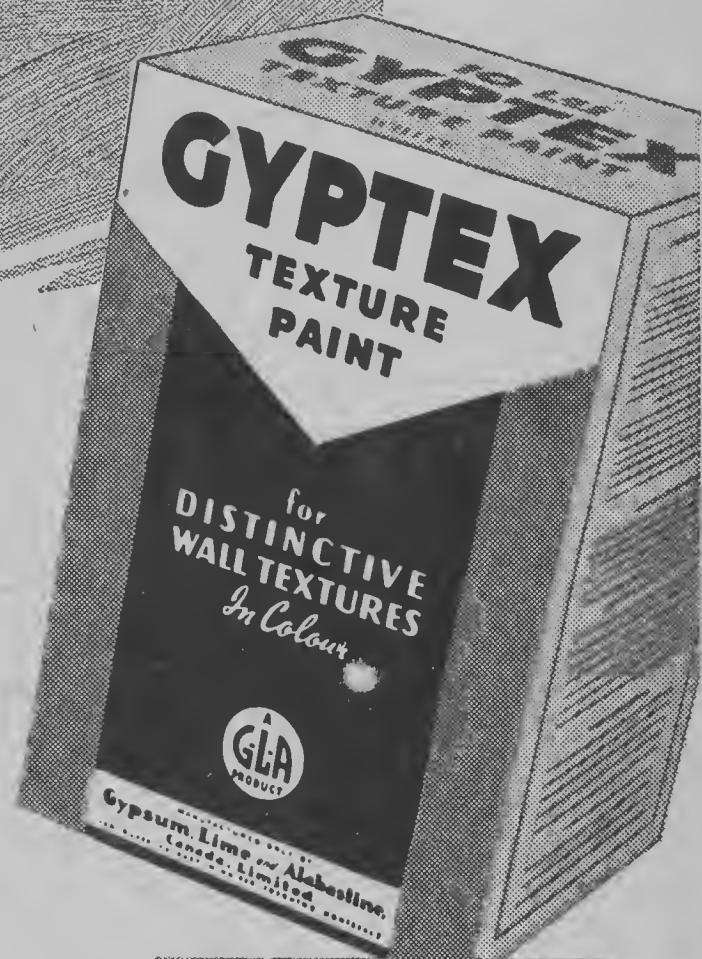
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The Countrywoman

Women in the Senate

ON May 20, 1953, press wire services carried a short dispatch to newspapers across Canada to the effect that Prime Minister St. Laurent had "summoned" four persons to fill vacancies in the Senate of Canada—the first appointments to be made since early in 1951. Two of the newly appointed Senators are men: Walter Jones, formerly premier of Prince Edward Island, representing that province, and Alan L. Woodrow, businessman and retired banker of Toronto, representing Ontario. Two are women, both widows: Mrs. Muriel McQueen Fergusson of Fredericton, representing New Brunswick, and Mrs. Marianna Beauchamp Jodoin, of Montreal, representing Quebec.

When the Senate reconvenes at the next session, doubtless there will be other new faces, in that red-carpeted chamber, as there are at the present time 19 further vacancies to fill in that 102-member upper house. There are now four women members, including two who have been seated for some time: Hon. Cairine Wilson of Ottawa, appointed by a Liberal government in 1930, and Hon. Iva Campbell Fallis of Peterborough, appointed by a Conservative government in 1935, both representing Ontario. Is it too much to hope that several more women may be named among the 19 still-to-be-appointed members?

A bronze plaque at the entrance hall to the Senate chamber, unveiled on June 11, 1938, commemorates the names of the five Alberta women, whose plea was carried all the way to the Privy Council in London, England, to have women declared "persons" and so eligible for appointment to the Senate. Only one of the five, Hon. Irene Parlby, of Alix, Alberta, is living. Those names were: Mrs. Henrietta Muir Edwards, Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, Mrs. Louise McKinney, Mrs. Emily Ferguson Murphy and Mrs. Irene Parlby.

The famous and historic "Persons Case" was decided October 18, 1929, by His Majesty's five law lords, with Lord Chancellor Sankey presiding and reading the decision in full before the court. It ended with: "... Their Lordships have come to the conclusion that the word persons includes members of the male and female sex, and therefore the question propounded by the Governor-General must be answered in the affirmative; that women are eligible to be summoned and become members of the Senate of Canada."

THE roots of that struggle go back to Edmonton in 1916. The Liberal Sifton government of Alberta had in that year appointed Emily Murphy, police magistrate, to preside over the newly appointed Women's Court—thus making her the first woman in the British Empire to hold such a position. On her first day of presiding as Judge an angry defendant told "Her Honor" that she was not legally a "person" under the British North America Act and had no right to be holding court. The judge held her peace, relying upon the provincial government to prove, if necessary, that she was a "person." The full and documented story is competently told by Catherine Lyle Cleverdon in *The Woman Suffrage Movement in Canada*, published in 1950 by University of Toronto Press.

In the meantime another woman magistrate, Mrs. Alice Jamieson of Calgary, was appointed. "As far as the Province of Alberta was concerned the 'persons' question was settled and further embarrassment removed from its female jurists by the decision of Mr. Justice Scott, upheld by the Supreme Court of Alberta in the case of *Rex vs. Cyr* (1917). With a breadth of vision characteristic of the new West, the judge opined: '... that applying the general principle on which the common law rests, namely, of reason and good sense, as applied to new conditions, there is at common law no legal disqualification for holding public office in the government of this country arising from any distinction of sex...'"

Recalling something of the story of the struggle that won for the Canadian woman the right to be deemed a "person"—and a few thoughts on training for work at the national level

by AMY J. ROE

For Emily Murphy it was not enough to have the matter settled for Alberta only. Two years later the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada in conference, with Mrs. Murphy presiding and imparting her boundless enthusiasm, unanimously endorsed a resolution requesting Prime Minister Borden to appoint a woman to the Senate. Other women's organizations followed suit, including the National Council of Women. In January, 1921, the Montreal Women's Club abandoned the vague request for the appointment of "a woman" and directly asked Premier Meighen to appoint Emily F. Murphy to the Senate as soon as there should be a vacancy. The premier said "no"—that law

It required a span of 24 years, courage, planning, effort and support to win recognition of the idea of women making suitable candidates for the upper house in our parliamentary system. Truly the old order broadens down into the new! But let us not be too matter-of-fact about the new. Rather, let us remember the story of human hopes and lives—possibly unfamiliar to many adults of voting age today—that lies behind Canada's recognition of women as "persons."

Investment in Experience

MAY and June seem to be the popular months for the holding of conventions of district, provincial and national women's organizations. Almost every week, the press carries stories of the work accomplished by some provincial or national association. An opportunity is provided for many to hear or read of the work accomplished, the statements of purpose and aims by leaders.

There is a valuable training to be gained, a broadening of outlook and vision in association with kindred groups, thus linked together provincially and nationally. It is a good experience for a delegate or a committee convener to have to sum up the results of the year's work; to select the significant from a mass of detail; to go through the formality of framing, and presenting a recommendation for discussion or action. Those who do so gain confidence in themselves and in the work of the organization they serve. Hearing what other groups have attempted provides ideas, offers a new angle of approach on old problems and frequently brings just the inspiration needed.

Such central meetings play an important part in bringing forward those within the membership who have the natural gifts and talents for leadership. This has been readily discernible in provincial associations of rural women. As they gain in experience they become worthy and popular spokeswomen for the organization and can play an important part in representing points of view on public questions of the day in fields of welfare, health, education or other matters of concern to women.

Canada has all too few women, prepared in their thinking and experience in association for action on the national level. Securing representation on national committees and boards is highly desirable. Such office makes heavy demands in both time and energy of the woman who undertakes to fill it. The financing of representation to meetings outside the province, to national conferences, should be regarded as a worthwhile investment from the standpoint of training leaders and having the general membership share in the development of truly national thinking. We need that in Canada. This is such a wide country that it requires real effort to keep "both ends tied to the middle." Its people in the Maritime Provinces and on the west coast should be acquainted with the leaders of thought in the central and prairie regions. They should be aware of the various and varying viewpoints of each other.

It is surprising, these days, the number of people who go off to international conferences. Some of these meetings are purely social or technical. But many are in fields of science, welfare, public health, education, trade or government. The Canadian man or woman should first associate with his fellow countrymen, claim a national office and leaders, supported by national fees. In this way they will have something distinctive to contribute and possibly be better helped to recognize ideas and projects which could contribute further to the richness of Canadian ways of thought and life. They will have on their return the joy and satisfaction of sharing experiences and thought with kindred groups.

The individual and scattered voice is ineffectual. In unity lies strength both in speaking on matters of importance or in stirring others to action.

Path Through Woods

*Cobwebs thread thin, brittle chains
Across my face, in these dim lanes,
To tie me, spell-bound, in this place,
Vine-webbed and wrapped in twig-knit lace.
On small-faced flowers on breath-frail stems
That trim the path's uneven hem,
On moss-furred log and toadstooled mold,
Sunlight makes swift, small shapes of gold
Through tree-top windows, inset high
With pointed, pale-blue panes of sky.*

—ANNE MARRIOTT.

officers of the Crown had advised him that the nomination of a woman was impossible.

By 1927 the indifference and inaction of five administrations (Borden, Meighen, King, Meighen and King) convinced Mrs. Murphy that nothing was to be gained by a policy of watchful waiting: Action must be taken, even though it might entail a heavy burden of effort and expense. In her research on the "persons" question, she received much assistance and advice upon procedure from brilliant and distinguished lawyers and as a result the petition of the five Alberta women was carried to the Supreme Court of Canada. It became the basis "for the most important legal action ever undertaken by a Canadian woman."

The co-appellants were chosen carefully and wisely. Their names appeared in strict alphabetical order, with Mrs. Murphy's fourth on the list. The other four petitioners never failed to assert that all the credit for the petition and its progress belonged to Emily Murphy.

The disappointing negative answer, given in the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, came on April 24, 1928. For a while there was hope that Parliament in session might amend the British North America Act, so making an appeal to the higher court, the Privy Council, unnecessary. But the 1928 session closed without anything being done on the constitutional question involved. In November of that year the order-in-council was passed granting the five appellants leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Emily Murphy lived until 1933. In spite of a long and unselfish career in public service, she never was accorded the one honor she desired and had rightly earned—appointment to the Senate. Nor has any other Alberta woman been so honored.

We offer sincere congratulations to the newly appointed representatives from eastern provinces. We will watch their progress with interest.

Know Your Cheese

Three methods of manufacture with variations in milk used, ripening process and the addition of bacteria or mold yield cheeses of every kind

by LILLIAN VIGRASS



Cubes of cheddar, triangles of Swiss, wedges of Oka and slices of processed Blue cheese make up this party tray.

ACCORDING to an old Arabian legend the first cheese ever eaten was made, quite accidentally, by an Asian merchant who plied his trade across the desert. On these journeys he carried the milk for his mid-day meal in a canteen made from the dried stomach of a sheep. One day, rather than stop at noon, he continued on his hot and weary way until long after nightfall. By then the milk in the canteen had turned into a watery liquid and a mass of curd. Being hungry—or curious, we know not which, he tasted it. It was both delicate and good.

In the dried sheep's stomach was an enzyme, rennin, which had remained active. The rennin had set up a series of changes in the milk during the heat of the day and transformed it into a kind of cheese, similar to our cottage cheese. This new food was quickly accepted by other merchants, then other Arabians, and gradually spread into every known country.

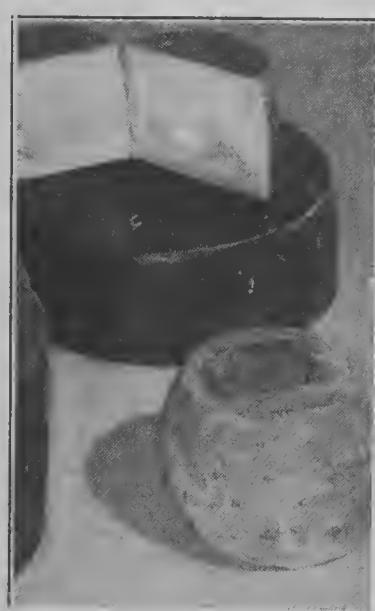
Today there are over 700 varieties of cheese on the market. They may be named according to the district in which they originated. They are distinctive in flavor, whether mild, medium or sharp. They vary in color from white through yellow to brown or maybe mottled with green. They vary in size, in shape and in type packaging. They all belong, however, to three main groups according to their method of manufacture.

CHEESE is made by the coagulation of milk with rennet; coagulation with the milk acid; or manufactured from whey. The variations are caused by the kind of milk used, by slight differences in curd preparation, by the addition of friendly organisms—molds, yeast or bacteria, and by the conditions of ripening or curing.

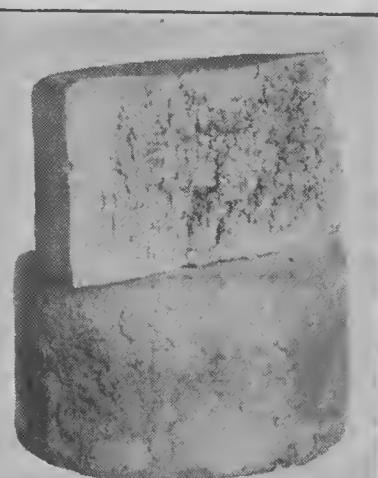
Cheese made by the rennet method is by far the best known and has the most varied uses. It is left to ripen for a period of time before it is put on the market, giving it a stronger cheese-like flavor. This ripening may be uniform throughout or it may be a special ripening process done by the application of a mold or bacteria to the surface which works its way inward.

The uniformly ripened rennet cheeses include groups of Canadian and American cheeses such as cheddar cheese, the Dutch Edam and Gouda cheeses, Swiss cheese, Italian Grana, Italian Provolone and a group of uniformly mold-ripened cheese such as Roquefort, Stilton, Gorgonzola and Blue cheese.

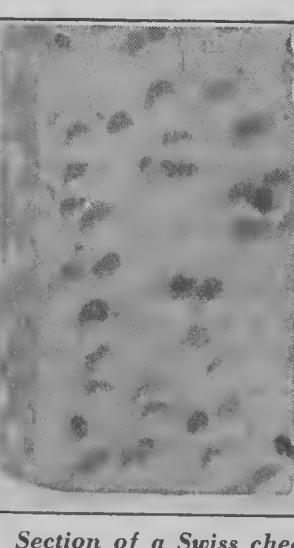
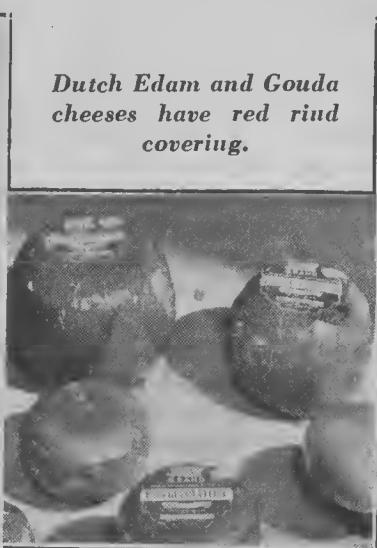
The cheeses ripened from the surface inward include the highly flavored Limburger, Oka, Trappist and Camembert.



Dry Italian Grana cheeses are used for grating.



Mold-ripened Blue cheese.



Section of a Swiss cheese.

description of the best-known cheeses within the three main groups.

Cheddar, the best known of all rennet cheeses, originated in the village of Cheddar in Somersetshire, England. It is made in various sizes and shapes including flats, squares, daisies and long horns, and named accordingly. It is generally sold in bulk portions or wedges rather than a whole cheese at a time.

Cheddar is a firm, hard cheese with a mild, medium or sharp flavor, depending on the degree of ripeness. A general-purpose cheese, it is used successfully in all types of cheese cookery, in sandwiches, salads and on cheese trays for desserts or buffets.

PROCESSED cheddar or "loaf" cheese is the most common type of packaged cheese we buy. It is often, mistakenly, referred to as "creamed" cheese due to its soft texture and mild flavor. It melts smoothly and quickly without becoming stringy and it spreads easily.

Processed cheese is made from one or more lots of cheese that are combined and blended with the aid of water and heat into a homogeneous mass. The cheese is pasteurized to prevent further curing and an emulsifier added. Other ingredients may also be added, such as pimento, relish or crushed pineapple.

Coloring may be used or special seasonings. The methods of packaging are innumerable and include slices for sandwiches, sausage-like rolls to be cut in slices that fit exactly on crackers. It is wrapped in cellophane, plastic film or foil; individually, in larger packages or in glass containers.

Although there are many uses for these special processed cheeses, real cheese lovers prefer the natural cheeses, each with a new and different flavor and rich tang of its own.

The Dutch group of rennet cheeses is easy to recognize by the round shape and red "rind" covering. The Edam cheeses, the larger of the Dutch type, weigh up to 14 pounds. Gouda is a small-sized Edam that has been flattened slightly at the top and bottom. Similar to cheddar in taste and texture, both have a fairly mild, nut-like flavor and are rather dry. It is interesting to note that the Dutch and Scandinavians eat their cheeses uncolored—the red covering is put on to satisfy the overseas market.

The Dutch and Scandinavians also make spiced cheeses. The most popular is flavored with caraway seed and called Leyden by the Dutch, Nokkelost by the Norwegians.

The Swiss cheese we know, yellow in color and with numerous holes, is actually only one of a group of Swiss cheeses. It is made in large

(Please turn to page 56)



Cheddar cheeses vary in size and intensity of flavor.

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On a round platter, arrange five slices of pineapple, each on a separate bed of lettuce. On each slice of pineapple, place a peach half, and fill the center with Miracle Whip Salad Dressing. Garnish each with a maraschino cherry. Simple to make, cool and colorful!

Serve salads often — they're nourishing, economical, and good. The dressing is important, so be sure it's Miracle Whip, the famous salad dressing that combines old-fashioned boiled dressing with smooth mayonnaise. Make all your salads twice as good with matchless Miracle Whip.

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Millions prefer Miracle Whip —



Cheese sauce on fresh asparagus adds color and flavor to summer meals.

Asparagus

Good and refreshing, serve it often while in season

ASPARAGUS, although not as familiar as many vegetables, is one of the most delicious of the garden-fresh vegetables. Served alone or in combination with other vegetables, in soups or with cheese sauce it adds flavor and color to summer meals.

The stalks, if tender, are very brittle. Cut them when they are bright green with tightly closed tips and cook them as soon as possible. If they must be stored wash and dry the stalks thoroughly, wrap and store in a cool place. Asparagus toughens rapidly once it is cut and if left moist it loses its flavor and quality quickly.

To cook asparagus tie the stalks in a bundle and place upright in boiling salted water. A glass coffee percolator will keep the stalks upright and the tops can steam tender in the 10 to 20 minutes it takes to cook the sturdier stalks.

Creamed Asparagus

Break slender stalks of asparagus into two-inch lengths. Cook in boiling salted water; add the tips after the first 10 minutes. Drain; reheat with cream and add seasonings.

Asparagus au Gratin

1 c. shredded cheese	1/4 c. milk
1 T. butter	1 lb. asparagus
	1/8 tsp. salt

Cook cheese, butter and milk in double boiler until cheese is melted. Stir occasionally. (Use immediately or store in refrigerator, covered.) Pour over hot cooked asparagus. Serve immediately. To make a thinner cheese sauce in which to fold asparagus chunks or tips add 1/4 can cream of mushroom or cream of celery soup or 1/4 c. milk. Place in casserole. Cover with buttered crumbs and heat for 15 to 20 minutes in oven.

Asparagus Pie

2 c. milk	5 T. fat
1 large bay leaf	1 c. canned pork
4 sprigs parsley	1 lb. asparagus
4 thin slices onion	1/2 c. cheese
Thyme	3/4 c. bread crumbs, buttered
Marjoram	
6 peppercorns	1 baked pie shell
4 T. flour	

Bring milk to scalding point with bay leaf, parsley, onion, pinch of thyme, pinch of marjoram and peppercorns, then strain to remove seasonings. Make a white sauce of 4 T. fat, flour, salt and strained milk. Meanwhile heat 1 T. fat and add cubed pork. Allow to brown and add to cream sauce. Cook asparagus in boiling salted water until just tender. Drain. Line

pie shell with half cooked asparagus, all points leading away from center. Pour over them a thin layer of the sauce. Add remaining asparagus, points in this time, on top of sauce. Combine remaining sauce and cheese and pour over asparagus. Top with buttered crumbs and brown quickly under broiler or in hot oven.

Asparagus Egg Casserole

1 lb. asparagus	dash of pepper
6 hard cooked eggs	4 T. fat
3/4 c. canned pork	6 T. flour
1/4 tsp. Worcester-shire sauce	1/2 tsp. salt
1 tsp. grated onion	1/4 tsp. pepper
3/4 tsp. dry mustard	2 c. milk
1 T. milk	1 c. grated cheese
1/4 tsp. salt	1/2 c. buttered crumbs

Cook asparagus in boiling salted water until just tender. Drain. Cut hard cooked eggs in half lengthwise and remove yolks. Mash egg yolks and blend with minced canned pork, Worcestershire sauce, onion, mustard, 1 T. milk, 1/4 tsp. salt and dash of pepper. Fill centers of egg-white halves with egg-yolk mixture. Melt fat, blend flour, 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. pepper and slowly stir in milk. Cook, stirring constantly, until sauce thickens. Add grated cheddar cheese and stir until cheese is melted. Place asparagus in a layer on the bottom of a casserole. Arrange stuffed eggs in a layer on top. Pour cheese sauce over and top with buttered bread crumbs. Bake at 350° for 25 minutes.

Canned Asparagus

Cut the thoroughly washed asparagus in lengths to stand upright in the pint jars. Estimate the number of stalks which can be packed in one jar and tie these stalks into a bundle, stand upright in deep saucepan. Add water to cover tougher portions of stalks but not tips; cover and boil for 3 minutes. Lift from saucepan; untie and pack into hot, sterile jars; add 1/2 tsp. salt to each pint, fill with water in which stalks were cooked. The leftover ends may be cut into 1/2-inch pieces and precooked, then packed separately.

Process in pressure canner for 35 minutes at 10 lbs. pressure.

Frozen Asparagus

Separate freshly gathered asparagus into two groups according to thickness of spears. Remove scales. Wash thoroughly and break off woody portions at base of stems. Cut to fit container. Scald large spears for 3 minutes, small spears for 2 minutes, placing about 1 lb. in a wire basket and plunging into 4 quarts boiling water. Remove at end of scalding period. Cool and drain. Pack in rows in container. Freeze immediately.



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Thirst Quenchers

These cool and refreshing drinks really hit the spot on hot summer days

WHEN the children clamor for something cool on a summer day or when the men come in for a cold drink during the afternoon serve them ice-cold but nutritious drinks made from fruit juices, milk and flavorings. Make a syrup of equal parts of sugar and water and store it in the 'frig to use with other ingredients for short-order service.

To add to the children's summer fun serve them orange floats and cookies at a circus party some hot afternoon. They will go for these homemade popsicles, too, that are as cool and refreshing as they are nutritious.

The recipe for iced tea is so good that even those who generally aren't enthusiastic about tea will find it delicious and refreshing. The coffee drinks, too, are flavorful and thirst quenching.

Fruit Popsicle

1 lb. red raspberries	1 c. whole milk
1 1/2 c. orange juice	2 tsp. lemon juice
1/4 c. sugar	dash of salt

Mash fresh raspberries. Stir together all ingredients. Pour into partitioned ice cube tray. Insert a clean popsicle stick in each cube when popsicles are partially frozen. Freeze until solid—2 hours.

To keep popsicle sticks upright in unfrozen mixture, cover tray with waxed paper. Punch the sticks through the paper to hold them erect.

Variations: Frozen or fresh strawberries, lemon or grape juice. Rhubarb juice makes attractive pink popsicles. If juice is unsweetened use 1/2 c. sugar and only 1 tsp. lemon juice.

Orange Floats

Half fill each glass with cold fresh orange juice and fill with chilled ginger ale. Top with a scoop of vanilla ice cream. Garnish sides of glasses with slices of orange and serve immediately.

Coffee Tropicana

4 c. strong, cold coffee	1 c. light cream
1 tsp. rum flavoring	Sugar syrup
	Sparkling water

Combine coffee, cream and rum flavoring. Chill. Pour into 6 tall glasses. Fill with ice-cold sparkling water. Stir gently. Sweeten with sugar syrup.

Frosted Coffee

2 c. strong, cold coffee	1 pint soft coffee ice cream
1 c. chilled pine-apple juice	

Combine cold coffee, fruit juice and ice cream. Beat thoroughly with egg beater

until smooth and foamy. Pour into tall glasses. Serves 4 to 5.

Iced Tea

2 lemons	7 c. tea
1 lime	1/4 c. sugar

Make tea of weak to medium strength. Strain off leaves; add sugar. Cool. Squeeze lemons and lime. Add juice to cool tea. Refrigerate until time to serve.

Egg and Orange Drink

2 eggs or 4 yolks	1-2 T. sugar or
1 c. orange juice	honey
1 c. milk	1/8 tsp. salt

Place all ingredients in deep bowl or pitcher. Beat thoroughly. Chill. Serve in chilled glasses. Top with grated nutmeg. Serves 2 to 3.

Frothy Lemonade

1/2 c. sugar	2 egg whites
1/2 c. lemon juice	

Boil sugar in 1/2 c. water for 7 minutes. Cool. Add lemon juice, egg whites, 1 pint water or soda water and cracked ice. Shake until chilled and frothy. Serve with cracked ice and top with lemon slices. Makes 4 tall glasses.

Mint Chocolate

3/4 c. cocoa syrup	6 drops peppermint essence
6 T. cream	

Mix cocoa syrup, cream and peppermint. Fill 6 glasses with cracked ice. Pour cocoa mixture over ice. Fill glasses with soda or sparkling water.

Orange Chocolate Milk Shake

1/4 c. chocolate syrup	1 T. orange rind
6 T. orange juice	3 c. milk

Mix all ingredients and beat or shake thoroughly. Fill 6 glasses half full of chopped ice and pour in milk mixture.

Chocolate Syrup

4 squares chocolate or	1/8 tsp. salt
3/4 c. cocoa	1 1/2 c. boiling water
1 c. sugar	

Melt chocolate in top of double boiler; add sugar and salt and blend. Or mix cocoa, sugar and salt. Add boiling water gradually, stirring constantly. Cook until thick. Store in refrigerator in covered jar.

Milk Shake

3 eggs	1 1/2 c. cream
3 T. sugar	1 tsp. vanilla
4 1/2 c. milk	1/16 tsp. nutmeg

Beat eggs thoroughly. Add other ingredients and beat with rotary beater, or shake well. Serve ice-cold. Serves 6.

Maple Milk Shake

3 eggs	1/2 c. maple syrup
6 c. milk	3/4 pint ice cream

Beat eggs thoroughly. Add milk, maple syrup and beat or shake thoroughly. Chill. Put ice cream in 6 glasses; pour in milk mixture. Serves 6.

Golden Ice Cubes

1 c. fresh orange juice	1 c. corn syrup
1 c. lemon juice	2 c. cold water

Combine and pour into refrigerator tray, keeping in the cube partitions. Freeze. Use as ice cubes in lemonade or party punch.

Frosted Glasses

To give the glasses a frosted appearance put fresh lemon juice in a saucer 1/4-inch deep. Sift powdered sugar 1/4-inch deep on a plate. Dip rim of glass in juice then in powdered sugar. Chill right side up until sugar is set.

Iced Tea Garnish

Fill ice cube trays half full of water. Into each cube put half or quarter slices of orange and lemon and a sprig of mint; freeze. Fill with water and finish freezing.



Orange floats and cookies make summer party fare.



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MAGIC STRAWBERRY CAKE

1 2/3 cups sifted pastry flour or 1 1/2 cups sifted hard-wheat flour	1/2 tsp. salt
2 tsps. Magic Baking Powder	4 eggs, separated
	1/4 cup cold water
	1 cup fine granulated sugar
	1 1/2 tsps. vanilla

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together 3 times. Beat egg yolks thick and light; gradually beat in the cold water and 2/3 cup of the sugar; beat constantly for 4 minutes. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry; gradually beat in remaining 1/3 cup sugar, beating after each addition until mixture stands in peaks. Add flour mixture to yolk mixture about a quarter at a time, folding lightly after each addition just until flour is incorporated; fold in vanilla. Add meringue to yolk mixture and fold gently until combined. Turn into two ungreased 8" round cake pans. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, 25 to 30 minutes. Immediately cakes are baked, invert pans and allow cakes to hang, suspended, until cold (to "hang" cakes, rest rim of inverted pan on 3 inverted egg cups or coffee cups). Put cold cakes together with sweetened crushed strawberries; top with lightly-sweetened and flavored whipped cream and garnish with whole strawberries.





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GOLDEN COCONUT PIE

1 recipe flaky pastry; 2 tablespoons butter or margarine; 1/2 cup granulated sugar; 2 eggs, beaten; 1/4 cup teaspoon salt; 1/2 cups ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP; 1 teaspoon lemon juice; 1/2 cups shredded coconut.

Cream butter, add sugar, well beaten eggs, salt, ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP, and lemon juice. Fold in coconut. Pour into pastry-lined pie plate. Bake at 425°F for 15 minutes, reduce to 350°F and bake 30 minutes longer.

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Know Your Cheese

Continued from page 52

cylinders, has a firm texture and a mild, nut-like flavor with a taste-freshening quality. In this country it is believed that the size and number of holes in the cheese determines its quality. It is best when served in thick slices, it is excellent in rye bread sandwiches, salads and with meat or fruit platters at a buffet meal.

The Italians make a group of rennet cheeses similar to the Swiss cheese in flavor. They develop a hard, dry texture and a grainy structure, however, that sets them apart as a grating cheese. These Grana cheeses, as they are called, are used as a table cheese when less than a year old, at which time they are broken rather than cut to conserve flavor. When aged they develop a much sharper flavor and are used grated for macaroni, spaghetti and other Italian dishes.

THE Europeans use sheep and goat milk as well as cow's milk in their cheesemaking. For example, there are several types of Grana cheeses, depending on the type of milk used; the prototypes made in Canada and United States are all cow's milk cheeses. The French cheese, similar to Swiss cheese in flavor and appearance, is a goat-milk product and is called Gruyere.

There is also a large group of cheeses cured uniformly throughout which develop a different flavor due to friendly molds that are added during their manufacture. The common mold is *Penicillium roqueforti*, a flavor-developing mold that gives a tangy, full flavor and a blue-green veining to the cheese. Blue cheese, as it is commonly called, is a Canadian or American cheese and is made from cow's milk exclusively. The original roquefort cheese, however, was made in France of sheep's milk exclusively. Gorgonzola was the Italian counterpart; the English, Stilton, and the Danish, roquefort. These are all cow's milk cheeses.

Blue cheese is rich, tangy and highly flavored, semi-hard, crumbly in texture and delicately veined with blue-green mold. It is used as a dessert or buffet-supper cheese, in salads and in French dressing.

The second type of rennet cheese—the cheese that ripens from the surface in—is made by the addition of

ripening agents to the surface of the fresh rennet cheese. These agents help in developing the desired flavor and texture. The rate of cure and the flavor intensity, in this case, are in proportion to the size and shape of the cheese since the molds must work from the surface in.

Limburger is the best known of those ripened by surface bacteria. It is a rugged, richly ripened cheese of the semi-soft type. Its characteristic odor seems to be confined almost entirely to the rind, the flavor is spread throughout. It is used mainly as a buffet-supper cheese or as a cracker spread.

Oka cheese is exclusively a Canadian cheese, made at Oka, Quebec, by the Trappist monks. The rind is firm and resistant, the interior soft and homogeneous. It, too, has a robust, though mellow flavor and is used for desserts and sandwiches. The secret of its manufacture belongs to the Trappists although it is known that it is similar to Limburger. Other Trappist cheeses are made in France and Germany.

Brick and Muenster cheeses are made similarly to Limburger, as is an all-American cheese, Chantelle. Chantelle is made in a large size, hence is relatively mild in flavor.

Camembert is typical of the cheeses ripened with mold from the surface inward. It is a French cheese, about four inches in diameter and an inch thick. The rind is hard but the interior is waxy, yellow in color and creamy or almost fluid in consistency. For the right serving consistency it must be kept at room temperature for some time before using, then served directly out of the cheese rind. It is a delicate-tasting cheese with a mild, mellow flavor although it has a full-flavored crust. It is specifically a dessert cheese or used as an accompaniment to crackers or fruit salad.

Of the second important classification, acid-coagulated cheese, cottage cheese and cream cheese are familiar. The real difference lies in the fact that these cheeses are produced by lactic acid rather than rennet. Cream cheese is a mixture of cream and milk; Neufchatel is similar but has a lower fat content. Cottage cheese is made from skim milk. All are sold fresh.

Whey cheese, the third classification, is characterized by a sweet taste. Prim-ost is the only whey cheese sold, to any extent, in Canada.

A Kitchen-Gadget Shower

On choosing suitable gifts and arranging a gay, informal party

by RUBY PRICE WEEKS

THERE is always something that can be added to the homemaker's supply of kitchen gadgets and utensils, whether it is a new grater, a ring mold, covered refrigerator dishes or a nest of bowls. It is probably safe, therefore, to plan a kitchen shower for the bride-to-be.

Be sure first that your friend approves of showers and that there aren't other similar showers planned for her. Be ready to give as much information as possible to your guests so they may invest their money in things the bride will enjoy the most. Find out the

colors she plans to use and what she particularly wants in that room where she will be spending a good deal of her time. If her color scheme is yellow and blue she will probably not appreciate receiving utensils with red handles or even the handsomest dish-towels with a design in red. Again the bride might prefer white enamel saucepans to ivory ones if she has a white stove and refrigerator.

Ask each guest to bring her favorite recipe and as her gift a gadget to use in the preparation of that recipe. A meat thermometer could be included



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with a recipe for roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, a casserole for Spanish rice or macaroni and cheese or muffin tins for bran muffins.

A clever way to present the gifts is to have a young boy dressed as a delivery boy, come with a huge basket or carton filled to overflowing and ask for the bride-to-be to whom he will present the gifts.

A kitchen shower is usually very informal. Cover the table with a gaily colored cloth such as may be used in a kitchen and make a centerpiece of kitchen gadgets—your gift to the bride. The centerpiece may be a make-believe bride with a potato-masher body, a dish-mop hat, a dish-cloth dress with a dish-towel veil and forks for arms.

A second idea is a kitchen-utensil girl made with a roll of shelf paper, wax paper or aluminum foil set on end as the body. Tape on wooden spoons as arms so they help to hold the body in place. Center it on a new bread board; then add a pair of soft dish-towels, apron fashion, and slip a measuring cup over the roll of paper for a head. Paint on a face with poster paints or paste on paper cutouts. Open a scouring pad and fit it on as a flashy wig. Perch a small funnel on as a hat and finish by arranging other kitchen trinkets on the bread-board base...

Place cards or invitations can be made from a piece of paper folded in half to notepaper size, a paper doily cut to fit and pasted on the front and a perky apron cut from a bright fabric and pasted on the doily. Draw in apron strings with a crayon and put the name or message inside.

Serve the refreshments buffet style. A delicious dessert with salted nuts and coffee make good eating. Or serve a salad with tiny hot rolls, baking powder biscuits or muffins, then pass bite-size cookies with the coffee.

Contests with prizes add to the evening's entertainment. Give small inexpensive but useful kitchen gadgets which would be handy in anyone's kitchen. Such things as dish towels, paper towels, a scouring mitt or paring knife would be acceptable to any housewife. If the winner is an unmarried guest she may always present her prize to the guest of honor.

These games are suggested until it is time to present the gifts to the honoree:

Kitchen Utensils—Before the party write the name of some kitchen utensil on a card for each guest. When all have arrived put the cards, through which you have run a cord in holes punched in the top corners, over the head of each guest, leaving the name-slip on her back. They must try to guess what they are by asking questions which may be answered by "yes" or "no." Questions might be something like this: "Am I used for cooking?" "Am I used in the oven?" "Do I break easily?" etc.

Gadget List—Pass out sheets of paper upon which have been typed or written the following list of statements with spaces at the right for each contestant to write the name of the kitchen utensil which is described:

- (1) A vegetable and a concealed dude—potato masher.
- (2) A number of mountains—range.
- (3) Appearance of being ill—pail (pale).
- (4) Member of baseball team—pitcher.
- (5) An

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oriental country—China. (6) What an affectionate couple does—spoon. (7) A letter of the alphabet and what you are in—b-room. (8) A letter plus in a hurry—b-rush. (9) The opposite of float—sink. (10) Something from which food is served and the thing in which food is baked—dish-pan.

Menu Making—Pass out sheets of paper upon which you have typed or written a list of supplies to be found in the average well-stocked kitchen or refrigerator. Give the players 10 or 15 minutes to write the best menu for luncheon for two unexpected guests, using nothing but the foods listed on the paper.

Making Pot Holders—Have a stack of squares of material in the color or

colors being used in the kitchen. With these have squares of padding. Each guest must make a holder for the bride-to-be. When all are finished they may be hung on a line and a vote taken to choose the best.

Find the Next Bride—As the guest of honor opens her gifts she will put the ribbons around her neck. When everything has been opened she will place them over one wrist while a blindfolded guest pulls one out. The person about whose gift the ribbon was tied will be named as the next bride. If she is married already it will be the one next to her on the right who isn't married. It would be considered bad luck should the bride break a ribbon or untie a knot.

Summer Craft Work

Useful and novel ideas for the making

by FLORENCE WEBB

Crown Jewel Brooch

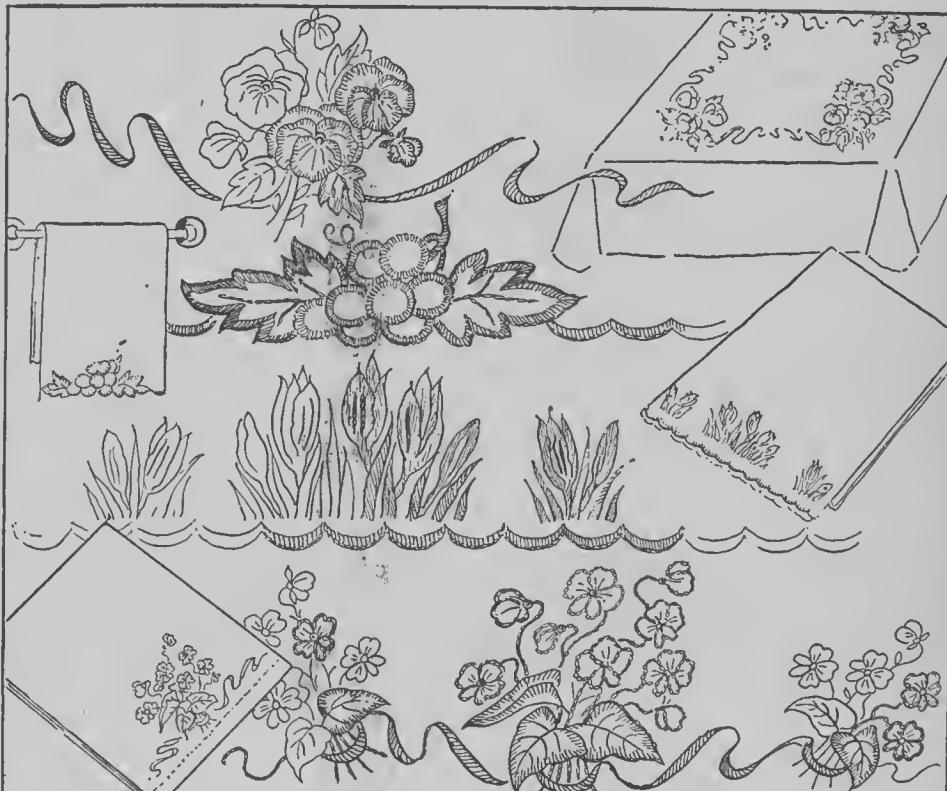


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Good Posture

Keep the body in perfect alignment which adds both to appearance and good health

by LORETTA MILLER

If you were asked to name the one thing that contributes most to one's charm, personality, and general good looks, what would it be? Would you say that it is a nameless wonder that makes one girl stand out in a crowd, or could you give it a name? Have you wondered why some girls without a trace of makeup and with hair disheveled, wearing a simple housedress, seem to be bubbling over with personality? The simple answer is posture!

The dictionary tells us that posture means: "the disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other." Posture simply means the entire carriage of the body as a whole, and not just the way the shoulders are carried, the tilt of the chin, or the figure.

There's an old saying "You never can tell from where you sit, how your feet are going to look." How true this is. Make this test in front of a full length mirror, if possible. Sit at ease in your most comfortable chair. Then place your feet and ankles in a graceful position and tilt your chin upward. Notice, in this position that neither your feet nor your head seem to belong to a carelessly slumped body. Then draw your body up to its full height, square your shoulders and you will immediately see that every part of the body belongs together.

For test No. 2 stand correctly, shoulders squared, head held high and arms hanging at the sides. Now turn your toes in just a little so that you actually appear pigeon-toed. Study your posture in a mirror and you will see that even with the entire body in perfect alignment, the pigeon-toed position of the feet spoil the picture.

Cultivate the habit of standing and walking correctly. As you place your feet firmly, point your toes out just a trifle. Then straighten your shoulders and tilt your chin upward. Now, pull in your abdomen and stretch your ribcage as you see-saw your shoulders upward. You will add a full inch to your height and your figure will be much improved. Maintain this upper-body position as you walk, making certain that your abdomen is flat and your shoulders squared.

When you sit down, back up close to the chair and sit back as far as possible. Once seated, push your shoulders up and back against the back of the chair and rearrange your feet so that your toes are pointing straight ahead or slightly outward. Never, never point your toes in while sitting down. This makes an awkward picture.

If you find it difficult to fall easily into good habits of posture, perhaps a series of corrective exercises would be helpful. Here are two exercises that can be done with little effort, but which will bring rewards:

Stand against a wall that will allow ample arm-stretching room at the sides. Stand with your heels not closer than three or four inches from the wall and your back flat against the wall. Tilt your head back, so that it rests against the wall. Then slowly

raise your arms as you slide them upward along the wall. When they are shoulder-level, drop your chin on your chest and, in this position, stretch your arms straight up as you slowly raise your head. Stretch your entire body as you do this until you fairly feel yourself growing. Your neck will begin to feel straighter and your head will seem to rest more squarely on your shoulders. Return to original position and repeat this exercise. Do this five times the first few days, gradually increasing the number until you go through the routine 20 times each day.

To help give your step a more youthful air and to put spring in your carriage try this: Place your feet firmly on the floor and march while standing still. Starting with your right foot, raise it until your right knee is straight out from the body, but toes pointing downward. Hold just an instant, lower the foot and repeat the same movement with your left foot. It is of the utmost importance that the shoulders are kept straight and the abdomen in while going through the marching exercise. If necessary, hold on to a chair back or door until you are able to balance yourself. This exercise combines improved balance with better knee, ankle and hip movement and helps improve the posture, while walking.

Study your carriage in store windows or any large mirror as you walk, sit, or stand. If you can catch yourself in action, so to speak, and see yourself critically, you may quickly determine your own faults of posture. Look for: forward droop of chin; slump of shoulders; too much freedom of arms in motion; protruding abdomen; drag of feet; not enough ankle movement, or wrong position of feet, or a combination of two or more of these faults.

One is never too young to begin correct carriage. Girls should be taught early in life the importance of standing, sitting and walking properly. Dancing lessons do more than teach youngsters to dance. They teach both girls and boys how to be at ease, to be graceful and how to greet others. If you want to encourage children in carrying themselves attractively, you might have them exercise with you. Or give them a special marching routine, letting them carry a wand, or broom handle high over their heads. Also teach them the importance of walking with their toes pointing either straight ahead or turned slightly outward. Of course, all this won't mean a thing to the youngster now, but he or she will thank you later in life when out in the business world.

Correct alignment of the entire body is more than a matter of good looks. When one walks, stands and sits correctly it means that the internal organs are in position and more likely to function normally. Normal functioning of the entire body goes far toward keeping one healthy and happy.

Canned pork luncheon meat is a real timesaver. Keep a can or two on your emergency shelf for a hot meal at a moment's notice.



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No. 4205—A teen-ager jacket, skirt and blouse mix-and-match ensemble for the entire summer. The skirt has a hem width of 100 inches. The jacket is close fitting, waist length with full-length dolman sleeves and has a collarless neckline over which the white necktie shows. Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 years. Size 14 requires for blouse 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch, skirt 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ yards 39-inch, jacket 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4272—A blouse, shorts and skirt ensemble for the teen-ager's summer. Blouse has square neck, front and back to give her plenty of sun. Shorts have cuffs, front pleats and a hip pocket. The skirt is gathered to a band and a cummerbund may be added. Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires for skirt and blouse 4 yards 35-inch, blouse only 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards, skirt 3 yards, shorts 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4206—A simply made dress for the teen-ager features a flare skirt, cross-over bodice and an empire waistline. Second version has cross-over bodice that reaches to the side waist, has rickrack trim and contrasting cummerbund. Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4257—A sleeveless dress with a straight skirt and side pockets for the teen-ager. The tucked bodice is accented with a tie neckline. Second version shows mandarin neckline and short cuffed sleeves. Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 requires 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4294—A junior dress, with a new high bound neckline tied in a bow at the back, to make in a sheer material. The skirt, gathered at the sides, is 144 inches at the hem. Cummerbund pattern included. Second version has push-up elbow-length sleeves and a wide V-neck. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 4 yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.

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Farms of the Tenth Province

Newfoundland has no more than two thousand full-time farmers, but many more part-time and fishermen-farmers

by D. W. S. RYAN

NEWFOUNDLAND, with its population of over 350,000, has between 1,500 and 2,000 families engaged in full-time farming, whereas more than six times that number are engaged in part-time farming. Compared with his farming neighbor on the mainland, with an average of 125 acres of improved land, the average full-time farmer in Newfoundland cultivates from a dozen to 20 acres of land, two-thirds of which are used to grow hay, and the remainder, vegetables.

Chief farming areas are near St. John's, the island's capital on the east coast, and in the valleys of the rivers Exploits in central Newfoundland, and Humber and Codroy in the west.

tide him over the winter and spring months, he is quite satisfied.

As for his animals—a horse, two or three sheep, and a few goats, or perhaps a cow. He may, or may not, have enough pasture land for hay. Usually he has to buy a few bundles of fodder.

His land holdings have varied very little through the years and have been passed on from father to son. In many cases the same rectangular patch of brown soil in the garden atop the cliff, or tucked away in the back of the valley, has yielded the same crops on a rotation basis for the past 100 years or more.

The soil is generally rocky and has been broken by hand with a pick-axe.



This is the fishing village of Norman's Cove, Newfoundland, where both land and time are lacking for much diversification of either gardening or farming.

Some dairy farming is carried on in these areas. Dairy herds vary from 12 to 20 cattle on the average farm. Total cattle population for the whole island is around 14,000.

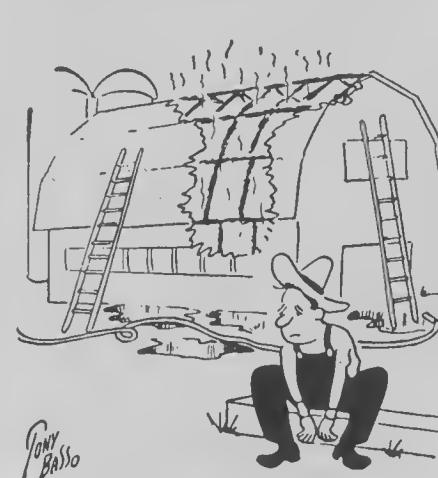
The majority of the cattle are owned by full-time farmers. Part-time, or fishermen-farmers, keep very few. It is the part-time and fishermen-farmers that make up the great bulk of the farming population in the island.

In all of the 1,300 villages scattered around a 6,000-mile coastline, you will find all available land fenced in and cultivated. In some communities soil is very scanty, and fishermen are able to raise only enough of the essential vegetables to last them until the Christmas season. Other villages within the shelter of bays usually have better soil and villagers sometimes grow more vegetables than they need.

Rarely do the fishermen-farmers experiment with growing very much of a variety of vegetables. For one reason they haven't the time, and for another they haven't the land. All available land is used for growing potatoes, turnips, cabbage, carrots, a few beets and parsnips.

The outport farmer has to concern himself more with fishing than with farming, and unfortunately for his gardening, the cod, salmon, and lobster, strike in abundance at the time when the gardens are to be plowed and the seeds set. For that reason he has only time to attend to the essential seeds.

He doesn't bother to extend his land holdings from year to year. As long as he has enough fenced in and cultivated to yield him sufficient vegetables to



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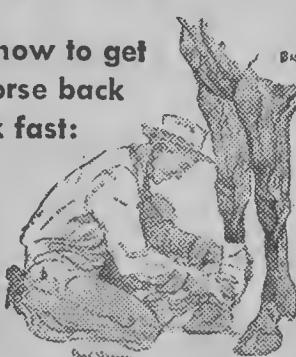
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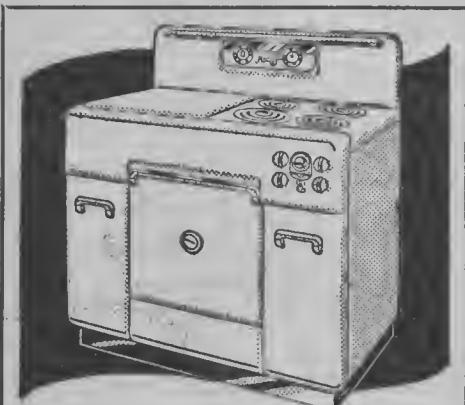


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Getting Along with Bees

Bees carry their own first aid against interference and apply it with strict impartiality

by ANNIE L. GAETZ

WHEN I decided to get a package of bees, my friends tried to discourage me, pointing out the fact that I knew nothing about bees, and would surely get stung. My husband advised me to consider well before investing in bees, for, he assured me, they would be all mine. He would have nothing to do with them.

I had read up on bees, and I thought I knew something about them; but when I began to work with them I realized how very little I knew. However, I learned about bees the hard way. I demonstrated the truth of the two old adages, "You learn to do by doing," and "You profit by your mistakes." These two sayings are more applicable to beekeeping than to anything else I know of.

However, you are not likely to repeat your mistakes, for I know of no other living creature so well equipped to punish mistakes so speedily and thoroughly, with no argument about it either. People who work with bees for a lifetime are always learning something new about them. That's what makes beekeeping interesting.

Hives, or families, of bees differ in disposition, just as human families differ. One year you may have a hive of bees that are most kindly disposed toward you, and you may care for them the whole season without a sting. The next season, given the same care, you may have a hive of bees who will consider you an avowed enemy, and be ready to sting you on sight.

Again, you may get a hive of bees born with the itchy foot, or the roving eye. Far away fields look good to them, and it matters not how much house room you give them, the old queen is off and away just as soon as a new batch of bees get off and are ready to work, taking all the able young workers with her. When they start this stunt early in the spring, they are likely to continue it all summer. Come fall, you have an empty hive and no honey. However, this does not happen often.

"Finders are keepers," as far as a swarm of bees is concerned. There was an ancient English law which decreed that as long as the owner followed a swarm, ringing a bell, he

could claim the swarm. Perhaps from that practice people got the idea that ringing a bell, or pounding on a tin pan, would cause the bees to settle.

It is wise, especially for the beginner, to dress properly in looking after bees, never wearing fuzzy clothes for them to tangle their feet in. The protection needed depends very much on the work you are doing around the hive. When you take honey away from bees, that's when they really gang up on you. As for myself, I don't like to take chances, and I usually wear gloves and a veil. I find that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure around the beehive. Slow movements are best, and there should be no loud talking. I have a friend who never wears any protection, and she never seems to get a sting. She is very quiet and slow spoken, and she is unbelievably slow in her movements, and I think that is her secret.

Although bees require a certain amount of care, they resent needless interference, and the beginner, with all good intentions, is likely to meddle with the hive too much. The hive should never be opened except for a needful purpose, not through idle curiosity. Remember that bees are most intelligent, and they really know their stuff.

year, he and his children won dozens of prizes. That way, the young people grew up appreciating the rewards for hard work, and learning that farming can be a success. Now, three single boys remain at home to take a keen interest in every phase of their modern-equipped business.

In the spacious basement of the Twin Hollies Farm home, a three-foot-square board supports dozens of ribbons won at agricultural meets. Needless to say, blue ribbons dominate, and they overflow the board.

Pillars of Success

by DON MEADE

PROBABLY nowhere in the province of British Columbia do more perfect twin holly trees grow, than on the 200-acre Lulu Island farm of R. H. Maddocks and Sons. Measuring eight feet in diameter and reaching 35 feet to the ridge of a new ten-room farmhouse, the trees give the farm its name and are, truly, pillars of success that set the pace on Twin Hollies Farm.

Fifteen years ago, when Mr. Maddocks brought his family from the prairies, the trees grew scrawny and unattended in front of an old farmhouse. At once, they were trimmed and kept in shape until they took on the symmetrical perfection that they now possess. Like the trees, every endeavor on Twin Hollies Farm received the same careful attention. A few Holstein cows have been increased to 80 head, including 40 milkers. Today, the farm grows 600 tons of potatoes annually, carloads of them going to California markets. Even the new farmhouse was built just the right distance from the twin hollies so that they create huge green portals for the door. Like the trees, stock and produce, a family of seven boys and two girls have grown up to grace their father's house.

Wisely, Mr. Maddocks encouraged his children to join junior farm clubs, where they took an interest in judging livestock and farm produce. But first, he set an example for them to follow. Two-time grand aggregate award winner at agricultural meets, this year he placed third in potato awards.

Member of The Columbia Potato Growers, B.C. Holstein Association, and other provincial organizations as well as the Kiwanis Club, Mr. Maddocks has shown his children the way to success. But most important, he has proved to other farmers that success



These are Twin hollies after which Twin Hollies Farm, on Lulu Island, outside Vancouver, was named.

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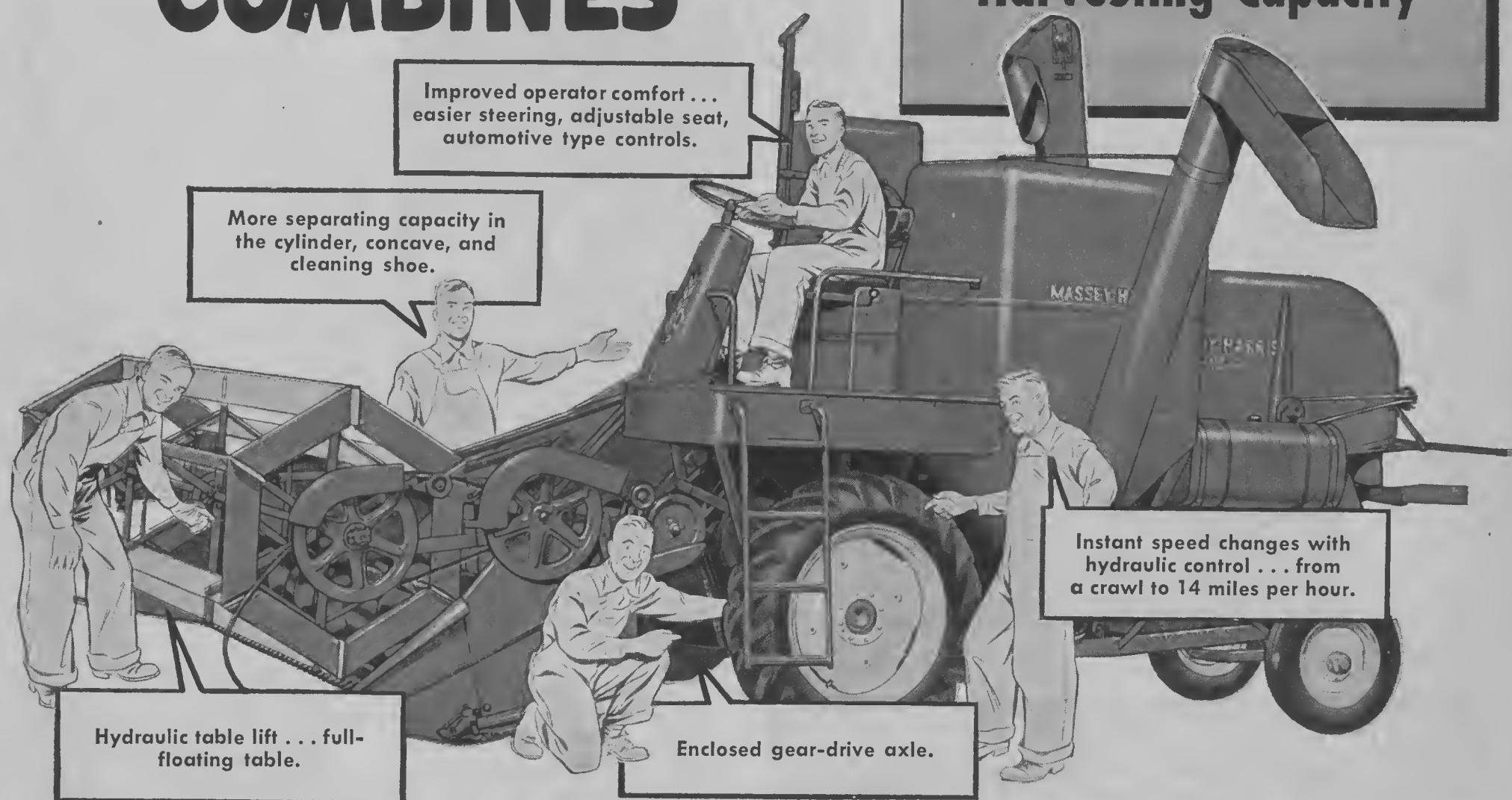
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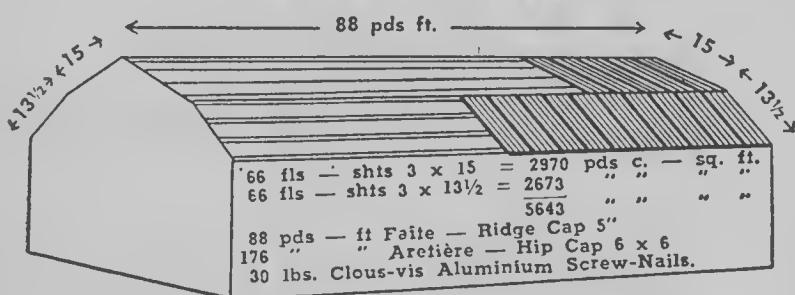
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FAO Assists Backward Countries

Many years will be required to increase food production in under-developed countries, where farmers must begin with so much less than we now have

A VERY large part of the work done by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) consists of projects and programs in individual countries. These are called technical assistance programs and have to do mostly with the things people use, eat and wear. It is primarily helping people to help themselves.

This assistance is not imposed on these countries from outside. Each project is planned, or initiated, and carried out by the country itself, with the help and participation of FAO, whose aid has no strings attached to

and livestock, but to develop either they probably need soil surveys, land planning, the development of water resources, irrigation, drainage and so on. Some countries have cereal programs under way, and some of the countries involved, with one or more projects, are: Afghanistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Liberia, Somaliland, Syria, Chili, Jamaica, Haiti, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Thailand, Colombia, Ecuador, Finland, Iceland, India, Korea, Nepal, Indonesia and Yugoslavia, as well as Austria, Greece, Brazil, Honduras and Venezuela.

Hog Cholera Outbreak

CANADA'S first sizable outbreak of hog cholera since 1945 has occurred in Ontario. First diagnosed in hogs from the farm of Willard Cressman, near Kitchener, in mid-May, it was traced to a community sales barn where animals had been purchased. Sales have been suspended from all such barns in the province, and veterinarians are tracing down all swine that have gone through the community sale recently. At press time, veterinarians had discovered 20 premises with diseased pigs, and over 1,016 pigs on these farms had either died or been destroyed and buried deep under lime. All infected premises were quarantined.

Meanwhile a band of resistance has been thrown up around the premises where infection has been found, by immunizing all hogs of surrounding farms with anti-hog cholera serum.

Although hog cholera is widespread in the United States and hog producers vaccinate their animals for protection, this disease will almost certainly be eradicated in Canada again. The advantages of such an eradication policy are very apparent. In the past, average annual cost of control has amounted to less than a cent for each hog in Canada. Although 112 hogs were slaughtered under the eradication program in 1951-52, there was not a single outbreak during the four years previous to this. In the last outbreak of any size, which was in 1945, 4,772 hogs were slaughtered.

Compared with these losses, it is estimated that cholera control in the United States costs the swine industry from 50 cents to one dollar annually, for every pig.



Dr. A. G. McCalla, Dean of Agriculture, University of Alberta, talks on "Education, and Research in Agriculture" to the Manitoba Institute of Agrologists.

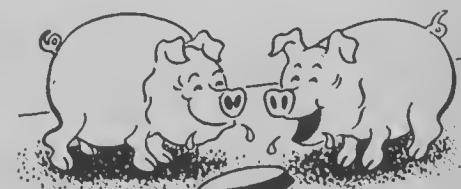
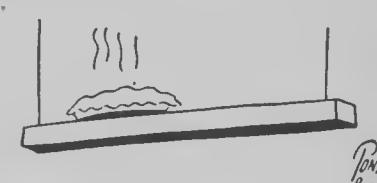
it. Canada's contribution is \$850,000 but will be increased to \$1 million if other countries pay their full assessments.

In each country, the country itself and FAO share the cost of each project, usually about half and half.

FAO is also interested in fisheries, foresteries, nutrition, economics and statistics, but about 60 per cent of all its experts who are sent into countries to work, are in agriculture, because the most important pursuit of the people in most undeveloped countries is farming. Even some of the projects designated as other than agriculture, are really agricultural as well, because they are concerned with the welfare of rural people, and with farming and rural life.

ABOUT half of the 602 technicians working on behalf of FAO are in the Near East and Africa, and about 40 per cent of the demand is from the Far East and Latin America. Well over half of all the agricultural experts that work for FAO are in the Near East and Africa, whereas forestry experts are most in demand in Latin America. Similarly the Far East produces the most demand for nutrition and home economics workers, while the Near East and Africa are also very much interested in developing fisheries.

What are some of these under-developed countries that FAO is helping? Most of what is done there is more or less directly related to crops



"NOW THAT WAS A DISH I COULD TAKE AS A DAILY DIET."

The Country Boy and Girl



ON hot summer days how we enjoy the cool shade of our trees! Under their wide spreading branches beside a lake or stream we enjoy picnic suppers; near our homes, trees give beauty and shelter. Do you know the names of the trees in our Canadian woods? What kind of tree is shown in our sketch? It is a tall tree with a wide curving top, its branches spread upwards like the spokes of an umbrella. Its leaves are rough olive green on top but a lighter color underneath. In fall its leaves turn a clear golden yellow. Have you guessed—an elm tree?

Many people plant elm trees near their homes because its leaves stay on longer in the fall and this tree is able to withstand early spring frosts. This summer you may want to press and mount leaves of trees. You could mount the leaves in pairs with a summer and a fall leaf of the same tree together. Soon you will be able to identify most of our trees—and enjoy them more!

Ann Sankey

Wings

by Mary Grannan

ONCE there was a little bug, who had two brown wings beautifully striped with black, and polished with shining bronze. But the little bug was so lazy, that he never spread his lovely wings in flight.

"Why should I?" he asked of the bluebell, on who's cup he was swinging. "It tires me to fly."

"How do you know it tires you to fly?" asked the bluebell, disdainfully. "I don't believe you've ever spread those wings in all your life."

"You're right," laughed the lazy bug. "But I get around, just the same. Yesterday I flew all over the sky on the swallow's back. When he landed on the barn roof, I waited in the sun until a robin came to rest. I jumped on his tail, and away I went down to the brook by the meadow. It was pleasant there, so I spent the night in a waterlily. A frog came ashore this morning, and I got a lift over the stream, on his head. He thought he had a headache, but it was just me, jumping about."

"I should think you'd be ashamed of yourself," said the bluebell, "and moreover I'd be very much obliged if you'd drop out of my cup. You're bending my stem."

"If you don't mind, I'll just wait here in the shade until someone comes along," said the impudent little bug, snuggling further in.

The bluebell tossed her head angrily, and the bug fell through her petals, onto the shell of a passing turtle.

"You see what I mean," he called to the bluebell as he rode slowly away on Mr. Turtle's back, "Everything comes to him who waits." Mr. Turtle, do you have to walk so slowly? I'm in a bit of a hurry."

Mr. Turtle did not increase his pace, but he said in tones as slow as his gait, "I suppose that's you, Lazy Bug, up there on my back?"

"Yes," said the bug, walking to the edge of the shell, and peering into the turtle's face. "It's I, and I said I'd like to go a little faster."

The turtle laughed. "Beggars can't be choosers," he said. "If you're not satisfied, you've got two good wings of your own. If you tried using them, you might find that you'd enjoy flying."

and yet it feels as if it could fly through the air very easily."

The old man who was holding the balloons began to call out his wares, "Balloons here, get your balloons! I've got them red, and I've got them pink. Buy your balloons."

A little boy came forward and said, "I'll take the red one, Sir."

"The red one it is," said the man, as he passed the little boy the string that held the red balloon. But just as the little boy was about to take it out of his hand, he was jostled by someone in the crowd, and he let go his hold. The red air balloon went sailing skyward.

The little boy cried out in dismay, but the little bug cried out in delight. "I knew it could fly. I knew it was a bird."

Up, up, and up went the bug and the balloon. Up, up and up, until at

last, with all its energy spent, the balloon heaved one great sigh, and burst.

"Help, help," called the lazy bug, as he went hurtling into space. But he realized suddenly that there was no one to help him, but himself, so he spread the wings he had never used, and flew safely to earth.

"I like it," he said to himself, almost singing. "How silly I have been, to depend on the wings of others. I must go and tell the bluebell."

She was pleasantly surprised when she saw him flying toward her. He landed lightly on her cup, and said, "You were right, Bluebell. I've found my own wings and I'm using them at last. It's a lovely feeling."

"Yes," said the bluebell, "I'm sure it is. Many of us would discover we have hidden talents, if we would but try our own wings."

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 17 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

ANYONE who has milked cows outside in mosquito time, would likely agree that the mosquito song is one type of music that we would be quite willing to forego. A familiar sight, on summer evenings in the country is the smokey haze in the air from the many smudges, lit to keep the cows—if not contented—at least reasonably quiet.

Many times I have stopped to sketch an interesting grouping of cattle or horses around such a smudge, knowing eight times out of ten, I would have to give up before getting what I wanted. The difficulties of sketching when one is either coughing or choking in the drifting smoke or being eaten alive by mosquitoes, when the wind turns the other way, I shall not dwell upon. Still, there is always something interesting to draw at such a time and if you can bear some discomfort, you may get many useful studies.

Observe carefully how the animals or buildings seem through the billowing smoke; how they blurr or seem to waver and lose their outlines. You will

see a similar effect in the dust cloud, stirred up by a herd of horses stampeding or a whirlwind moving across the prairie. It is well to make some notes of these odd effects in case you sometime may wish to use them in a picture.

In the early morning, you may find cattle resting quietly around the smouldering embers of a smudge pile. The accompanying sketch was made at such a time. This is an opportunity to make some rapid sketch notes in outline. Do not spend too much time on details. Work as quickly as you can; estimate the length and breadth of the head in relation to the length and depth of the body. Notice the angle of the head with the horizon and the general slope of the back. Try to concentrate on getting down the silhouette of the figures you are drawing; the relation of one part to another. The ability to measure things correctly with the eye is one of the secrets of accurate drawing. Another tip: make drawings of the same thing from a number of different angles. In this way you become familiar with form.



She flew off in the direction of the meadow brook. A brown squirrel leaped from a tree, and Lazy Bug leaped to his tail, and went bounding up into a pine tree. He stepped off the squirrel, to wait for a bird. It was smoother sailing on a bird's tail. Before long a crow came to perch in the pine.

"Ah," said the bug, "here is a real fine ride for me. His feathers are so thick, he'll never feel me, and I'll be done with complaining for a while."

The crow took flight a few minutes later, and flew south toward the city. One of his cousins had told him that the County Fair was in full swing, and that a smart crow could find prize corn and oats to eat.

He dove quickly to earth when he spied the flags and banners blowing in the summer breeze. The little bug was not ready for the quick descent, and went tumbling headfirst into the Fair Grounds. He landed on the top of a bright red balloon. He explored this completely new thing. It was soft to walk on. It bounced up and down pleasantly.

"This is nice," he said to himself. "It doesn't seem to have any wings,

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No. 6

Consumer Relations

WE commonly speak of producers and consumers as if they were entirely different people. Generally speaking, they are the same people, because all producers are consumers and practically all consumers, with the exception of the sick, the helpless, the drones and those who have retired after a lifetime of work, are producers. It is true that, for the most part, men do the bulk of the work of production, whether of goods or services, while women spend most of the money used for clothing and food. When consumers organize to combat the high cost of living the members are largely women: they make the decisions to buy eggs or cheese instead of meat, or pork instead of beef. This, however, is as true of farm families as of urban: the farm women buy for the household and the men buy for the farm.

Few situations, however, are quite as simple as they seem. In the first place the increasing amount of specialization in cities tends to keep rural and urban people apart. Another factor is the gradual change in the relative proportions of town and country folk. When 80 per cent of the Canadian people were farmers, they were closer to the 20 per cent who were townfolk, than the 20 per cent who are now farmers are to the 80 per cent who are town or city folk. This may seem strange, because mathematically, in either case, there are still 100 families, all consumers, divided into groups of 20 and 80 families each. Practically, however, there is a world of difference.

Neither group is now as much interested in, or as well informed of, how the other group makes its living, as was once true; and from this factor arises criticism of food prices, especially when all prices are as high as they have been in recent years. When food costs are high, the urban dweller tends to believe that the farmer must be making too much money. Few of them realize that the farm family today probably receives less than half of the consumer's food dollar. Neither do they realize that a substantial part of the high cost of food, about which they complain, is due to the demand for conveniently and attractively packaged, or otherwise dolled-up foods, which have been created partly by the housewife herself, and partly by enterprising middlemen in the hope of creating more sales. Of course the cost of everything from freight carriage to wrapping paper has gone up all along the line, but the extra "service" which has been put into foods between the farm and the urban housewife has at least accounted for a few extra cents of the consumer's food dollar. Even for such bulky items as flour and potatoes, there is no longer an important market for 75 or 100-lb. bags. Convenient quantities such as 10 and 25-lb. bags of flour and perhaps a few pounds of potatoes at a time, are now customary purchases and add accordingly to the cost.

IT is for these and associated reasons that agriculture is in need of improved public relations. "The customer," says a famous slogan, "is always right." Even if the statement is not strictly true, the phrase does add significance to another saying that "the price of justice is eternal publicity." The dairy industry decided three years ago that improved public relations were a necessity, and that milk and its associated products needed more publicity. The June set-aside was initiated and a modest sum was asked of producers for publicizing the purchase of dairy products as food. Administered by the Dairy Farmers of Canada, with the co-operation of the National Dairy Council, the program has been consistently and, as far as we know, wisely carried out. Now it is June again and once more the support of all dairy producers

is sought for a cause which is of very direct concern to the dairy industry.

Has the money expended in this way in other years brought adequate returns? It is most unlikely that anyone can be found who could answer this question precisely. The head of a very large industrial concern was once asked how he determined the amount to be spent for publicity. He replied: "There is no formula that I know of. All I am sure of is that if we do not spend an amount equal to about two per cent of our sales, in advertising, our business suffers." One cent per pound of butterfat marketed by each producer during the month of June, seems, by comparison, a very modest objective.

A More Rational Approach

ON May 15 the Prairie Provinces Water Board unanimously agreed to the allocation of one million acre-feet of water for the South Saskatchewan River Development Project. The government of Saskatchewan thereafter immediately offered to increase its original undertaking to contribute \$33 million for the construction of the necessary reservoirs, canals, irrigation ditches and power plant, by a further \$20 million for the cost of the dam itself, thus clearing the Federal government of any charge that it was subsidizing power development in the provinces. In addition, the province gave its assurance that the water would be used for irrigation on a scale to justify the expenditure.

These assurances given, following a request from the Federal government, the next and decisive move is up to Ottawa. Premier Douglas asked for a decision if possible by July 1, and Mr. Gardiner gave his assurance that the matter would be taken up as soon as possible after the return of the Prime Minister from the Coronation. Meanwhile, presumably, the minister will have taken steps to carry out the declared intention of the Federal government to secure estimates from a number of contractors as to the probable cost of the project, these to be used as a basis for determining its economic feasibility.

These developments suggest that both governments have more or less disavowed the conclusions of the Royal Commission, a turn of events that should grieve no one except the Commission. It is logical that Ottawa should check the existing P.F.R.A. estimate of cost (about \$130 million), because if this were not done, the Federal government would certainly be criticized by those most ready to mistake a 400-page printed document for the voice of wisdom.

Except for these figures, then, the way is cleared for a prompt decision by Ottawa. The unanimous decision by the Prairie Provinces Water Board indicates that Alberta has withdrawn its original objection to the scheme. The province of Saskatchewan stated in its application to the Board that "this question has been most thoroughly investigated. It is our opinion that the water requested cannot be used to advantage anywhere else." The Prime Minister, for the Federal government, has stated in parliament that he is not afraid of the cost, provided the project seems economically feasible. Hindsight will probably lead him to believe also that if the Royal Commission had never been appointed, the Federal government would be as far toward either condemnation or support of the project, as it is today.

WHATEVER the cost estimates it receives, the government will be unable to achieve any precise dollar measure of the economic feasibility of the South Saskatchewan Project. It can only reach a conclusion and trust that parliament will endorse it. There is no way open, even to governments, of measuring the future. Who can measure a million, or a hundred million dollars, against social or economic welfare. Who can measure such an amount now, against the same sum three, five or ten years from now.

If, as economists tell us, our welfare depends on production, then irrigation is supported by powerful arguments. The Lethbridge area in Alberta provides an example, but not, as far as we are aware, precise statistical data. Saskatchewan

herself, within a period of 15 years, has produced as little as 36 million bushels, and as much as 435 million bushels of wheat in one crop. The index number of her physical volume of agricultural production during the same period has varied from 31 to 265. The difference in each case is not entirely, but substantially, accounted for by water.

Our neighbors to the south conducted a census of irrigation in 1950. Twenty states were principally involved in calculations made for the 1939-49 period. These were the 17 western states, plus Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida. Irrigation, we learn, is used for 90 to nearly 100 per cent of all crops grown in Nevada, Arizona and Utah; for 80 per cent or better of California crops; for 75 per cent of all crops in Idaho and Wyoming; for 66 per cent in Colorado and New Mexico; from 33 to 40 per cent in Oregon, Montana and Washington; and for 15 per cent in Nebraska and Texas. As to yields per acre, a recent U.S.D.A. publication puts it this way: "... The yields on irrigated land in the West ranged from nearly 50 per cent, to four times larger than those on dry-farmed acres, for the principal crops . . . Thus, in the West, an acre of irrigated land approaches the equivalent of three acres of dry-farmed crop land."

Irrigation is highly specialized in several respects: Farmers accustomed to dry land farming must learn not only how and when to use water for best results, but what crops can be grown to best advantage in the area. Wheat, ordinarily, is a minor irrigated crop; and if the South Saskatchewan project develops, some years will be required to achieve the most successful adjustment of the area to the high-yield possibilities of irrigation.

Beef Progeny Testing

IT is gratifying to note that, little by little, farm organizations are exhibiting more direct interest in the production problems of their members, as well as in the off-the-farm problems of the industry. Last January the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture approved a resolution, presented by the Alberta Federation, requesting the inauguration by the three principal beef breed associations and the Canada Department of Agriculture, of a system of progeny testing of beef sires. The purpose of such testing would be to bring about an increase in the average rate of daily gain of beef cattle. Science has now clearly established the fact that ability to gain weight is a heritable characteristic, and that it is quite feasible to increase the rate of average daily gain in a herd, by half a pound or more, as a result of improved breeding.

To achieve this result will take some time. It will first be necessary to transfer a great deal of the emphasis now placed on show-ring standards, to the testing of beef progeny for this factor. Once the faster gaining breeding lines have been sorted out, it will then be necessary to rear and disseminate among breeders, the progeny of the most promising sires. Two years ago The Country Guide visited the U.S. Range Livestock Experiment Station at Miles City, Montana, and called attention to the promising results secured from this approach to beef breeding. About the same time, the Ontario Agricultural College introduced a progeny-testing scheme. Since then another has been instituted at the experimental station at Lethbridge, which has no doubt provided at least some of the inspiration for the resolution put forward by the Alberta Federation of Agriculture at Victoria.

It is timely to note also that, on July 16, the Lethbridge Station will hold a Beef Cattle Field Day, which will coincide more or less with the conclusion of a test period for 40 beef bulls. These bulls will be on display for the field day. Breeders present, of whom there should be hundreds, will have an opportunity to judge the bulls by any standards they may choose. Afterwards, they will be able to check their judgments against the results secured from the test. The result of the check will probably surprise many of the breeders.

At Miles City no association was found between type of animal and ability to grow, a conclusion better known as an old saying that "there is no telling, by the looks of a frog, how far he can jump."